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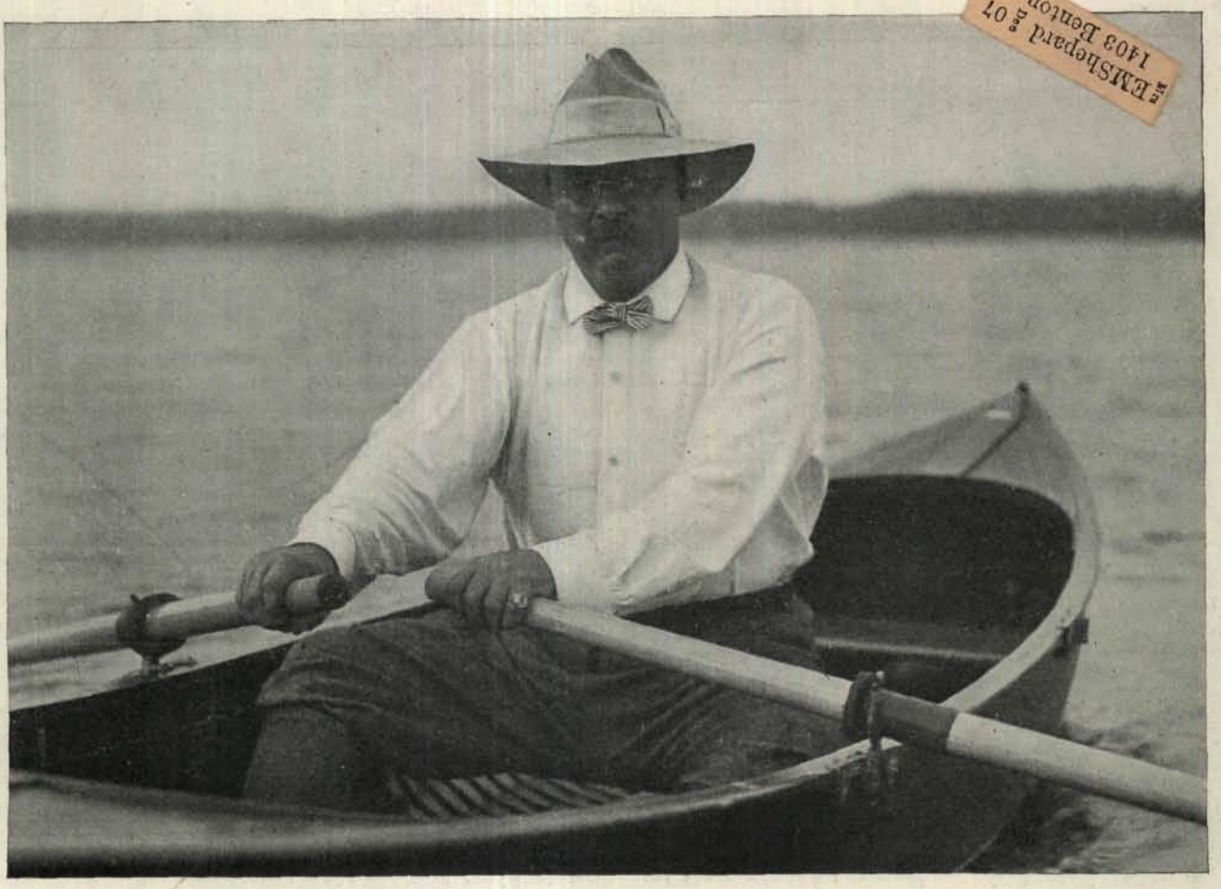

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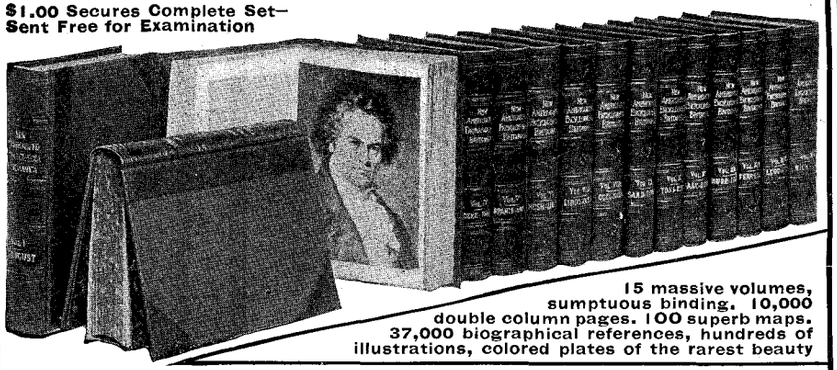

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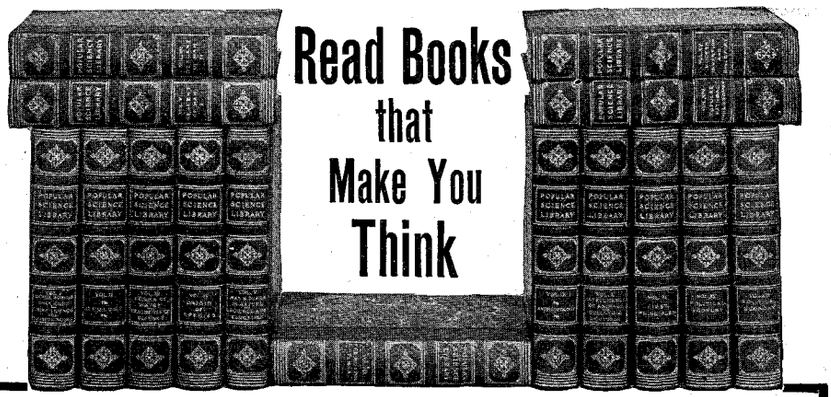

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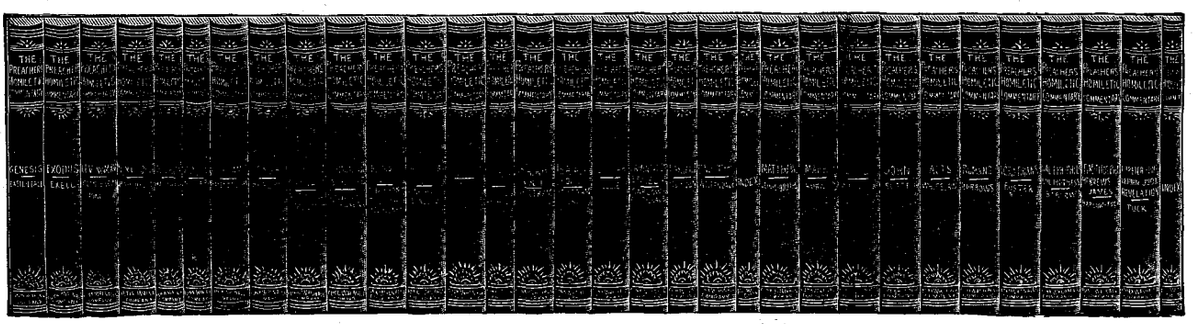

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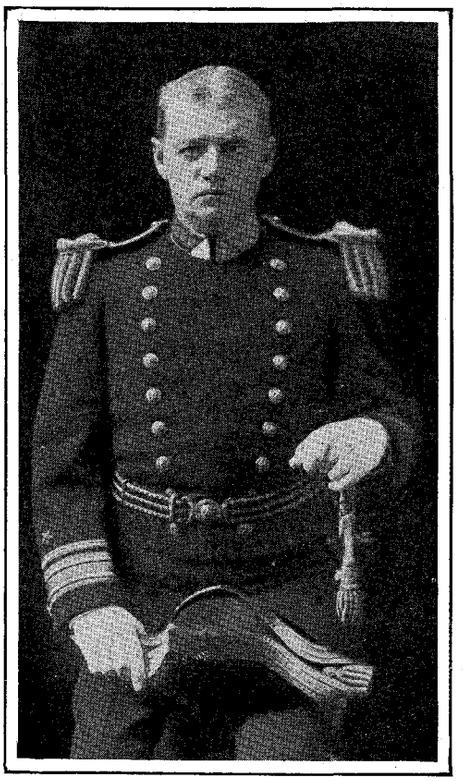
VOL. XXXV., NO. 10 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 907

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SENDING THE FLEET TO THE PACIFIC

THE news that the trip of the great battle-ship fleet to the Pacific will have to be sanctioned by Congress brings the friends and foes of the enterprise into the arena again with renewed power in their cudgels. The fleet must have 100,000 tons of coal distributed along the route, it appears, at a total expense of nearly a million dollars, to make the voyage successfully, and this will have to be provided for by a special appropriation by Congress. When the question comes up, says the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, some of the Democratic Congressmen are planning to ask why the fleet is going, and, as the President can not tell the real reason without affronting Japan, the appropriation will be blocked. In reply to this the New York *Times's* Washington correspondent says that if this opposition materializes, "a quiet explanation of the reasons to Speaker Cannon and the Senate leaders would undoubtedly suffice to secure the appropriation, without any further turmoil than could be made by some Senatorial opponent, who could have his say without being stopt," for "the Speaker can be relied upon to prevent any unnecessary debate in the House, and he has already exprest himself as in favor of sending the ships." As the official announcement says the ships will go "some time in December," and Congress meets December 2, there will be time enough to rush the appropriation bill through, altho the coal and colliers may have to be contracted for before the payment is authorized.



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"It must also be remembered that Japan conquered at sea and on land not only because she had big battalions and big battle-ships and skilled gunners, but also because she was able to arm them with shimose, the greatest explosive hitherto available in war. In other words, Japan's effectiveness in naval warfare was due not only to her big ships, her trained gunners, and her admirable *esprit de corps*, but also to her having an agent which rendered these still more formidable as compared with Rojestvensky's fleet. As to shimose, however, the secret of its preparation is now known to all the great Powers, and hence it can no longer be the great factor it was in the war between Russia and Japan. Just at this time, however, comes word from the Sandy-Hook trial-grounds of another new explosive, greater than shimose and with potentialities that may change the weight as to battalions and navies should a trial come in war. The new explosive is said to have such force that heavy armor-plate was shivered into thousands of fragments by its terrific impact. This new bolt from Vulcan's armories is known as dunnite, so called from its inventor, Major Dunn, of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army. Of course the secret of

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this new agent of destruction is the exclusive property of the United States Government, and will be jealously guarded. Granted that dunnite will do in actual warfare all that the trial tests indicate, a small matter of a few *Dreadnoughts*, greater or smaller, armed with a less effective explosive, would not be material. So long as invention and statesmanship seem to run more readily to building armaments than to removing the possibility of war, the possession of an asset such as dunnite may at least do something to deter nations from a rash resort to what is still unhappily the supreme tribunal of international disputes."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* not only favors sending the sixteen battle-ships to the Pacific, but urges that they be kept there. In its own words:

"It is notorious that we have no aggressive designs against Japan. We have never yet begun a war. There will be no war with Japan until Japan desires it.

"Yet the Japanese Government has shown such a spirit of stickling over trifles, and such persistence in claims whose irrationality

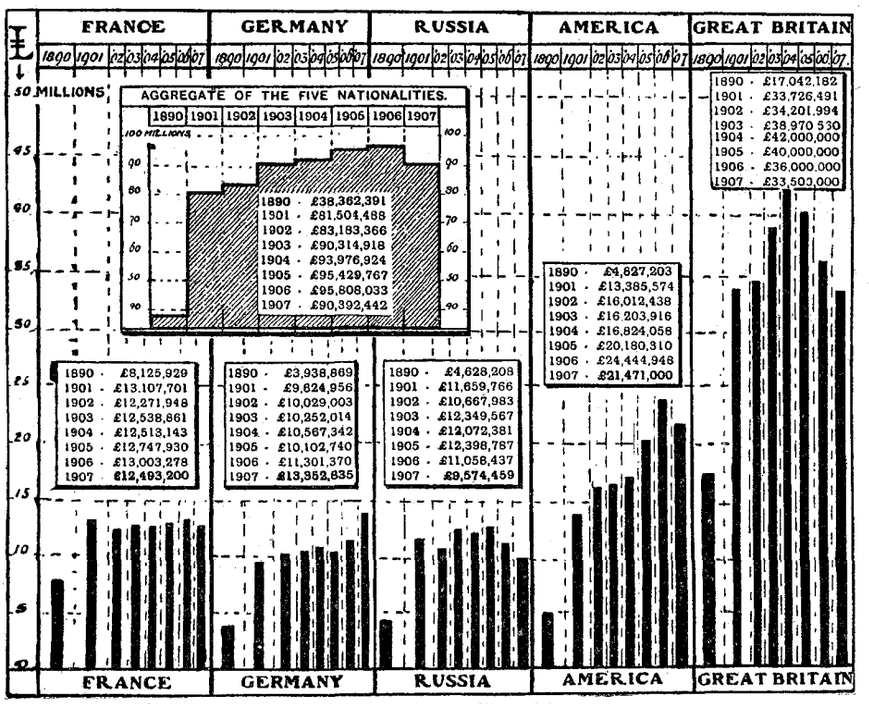

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DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON NAVAL ARMAMENTS BY THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA FOR THE YEARS 1890-1907.

is evident when it is observed that their essence is a demand that we shall permit Japanese to live with us in our own country exactly as they please, that it is necessary to take certain precautions lest we be forced into war because of a Japanese belief that it would be safe to attack us.

"There is a pressure upon our national position in the Pacific which does not exist in the Atlantic. The new British naval policy—wisely adopted from the viewpoint of British interests—has left Japan the dominant naval power in the Pacific at present. Hence the Japanese are likely to fall into the delusion that the Pacific is their lake, wherein they can do as they please.

"The appearance in the Pacific of an American fleet nearly equal in force to the Japanese Navy will temper Japanese pushfulness and induce serious reflection. We are in no way threatened in the Atlantic. The withdrawal of the bulk of our fighting fleet will alarm nobody—with the possible exception of Boston. Besides, the new ships now building and ordered will as rapidly as necessary bring up our Atlantic fleet to normal strength.

"The curiosity displayed by the Eastern press about when the fleet is coming back and by what route is irrelevant. At present the proper place for the weight of our naval power is obviously our Pacific coast. The greater part of the fleet now to go there may be appropriately kept there.

"The essential factor of success in war is to have a superior force at the right place at the right time. The essential factor of those due preparations in times of peace which prevent war is the same. By putting the weight of our naval power in the Pacific we are making sure of peace."

The strongest opponent of the expedition, perhaps, is the New York *World*. In a long double-leaded editorial in its issue for August 27 it advances the novel and striking theory that the President is craftily planning the whole enterprise with a view to his own renomination and reelection in 1908. Says *The World*:

"Nobody better than the President appreciates the spectacular effect of this 14,000-mile parade of battle-ships. An impressive performance, it is bound to divert the public mind from prosaic questions of enforcing the law. Back of every gun, back of every ship, will loom the commanding figure of Theodore Roosevelt.

"The ships will arrive at San Francisco in mid-April, *1908*. The month of preliminary target practise in Magdalena Bay will open loud and defiant about the time the contest begins for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention. The fleet can be held on the Pacific coast, can be exhibited from port to port as an inspiration to faithful Roosevelt workers and as proof that the President is penitent for his impulsive course toward California on the Japanese school question.

"Sixteen battle-ships in Pacific waters, to say nothing of cruisers and a torpedo flotilla, ought to be good for a solid Roosevelt delegation from every Pacific State. The ships can be kept there if expediency so counsels until after the national election, a year from next November. 'Who can tell?' replied Admiral Evans when asked how long the fleet would remain in Pacific waters. Nobody can tell but the commander-in-chief. Nobody but himself can sound the recall.

"In case the presence of sixteen battle-ships and 12,000 sailors inspires the San Francisco hoodlums to new attacks upon Japanese citizens, it will be so much more grist for Mr. Roosevelt's mill. The Japanese are a proud people, who object to being assaulted by the playful American thug. If assaults are committed, Tokyo will protest to Washington. The last jingo explosion was touched off by such a protest. Another is possible, if not probable, in view of the present temper of San Francisco toward the Japanese.

"With a real or fancied or imitation international crisis there would be new arguments in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's renomination and reelection. From a thousand platforms fervid orators would explain how the nation more than ever needed his guiding hand. Thousands of Republican editors would discourse on the folly of swapping horses while crossing the stream. . . . . .

"If Mr. Roosevelt is not using the Navy to capture delegates to the Republican National Convention, what is he doing? If he is not taking the risk of disturbing peaceful relations with a friendly Power, in order to restore his tarnished political prestige on the Pacific coast, what is he doing? If he is not employing the naval power of the United States to further his personal political program, what is he doing?"

Turning to the Pacific-coast press, the Oakland (Cal.) *Tribune* believes that conditions in international development have reached a stage where the Pacific Coast "can not be neglected longer without imperiling American commercial interests." The San Francisco *Chronicle* wants the ships to stay. It says, "it is perfectly proper that the United States should maintain a big naval force in the Pacific," and it believes that "reflection will bring the conviction that the right place to keep battle-ships is the one which the critics are pleased to regard as vulnerable."

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RICHARD MANSFIELD

WHILE the critics will probably continue to differ widely, as they did during his life-time, over Mr. Mansfield's exact rating as an actor, the dramatic writers of the metropolitan press are unanimous in their assertion that by his death the American stage loses its most notable figure. "Whether Richard Mansfield was the greatest American actor or was no actor at all," says the New York *American*, "will never be settled as long as human beings remain subject to differences of opinion." "But no one can doubt," adds the same paper, "that Mansfield was a genius, and that he made the majority of Americans take him at his own valuation." The chief complaint against him as an actor was that he never really merged and lost his own salient personality in the personality of the characters he portrayed—the same criticism, it will be remembered, that was constantly leveled against Sir Henry Irving. But it is admitted unreservedly—and here the resemblance to Sir Henry's case continues — that Mansfield's career as an actor-manager did much to uplift the artistic and intellectual standards of the contemporary stage and to draw to it the attention of the grave minds of the community. For this reason the daily press acknowledge the country's debt to the temperament, the industry, and the intellectuality of this man. "The great good thing to be said about Richard Mansfield," says *The Evening Sun*, "is that as an artist he was never satisfied." That is to say, he was not content to find a part or kind of part in which he was successful and stick to that as some actors have done. As *The Evening Journal* puts it, "he was not content to make a very great income merely by pleasing easily." It was this restless ambition which led him to put upon the English-speaking stage for the first time Ibsen's overwhelmingly difficult "Peer Gynt."

RICHARD MANSFIELD,
From a snapshot taken a year ago.

The New York *Globe and Commercial Advertiser* reprints the story of Mr. Mansfield's career as once told by himself. From this we quote the following paragraphs:

"I went on the stage because I was poor. I had an excellent education, and started life as an artist. I was living in Boston and had many friends, so I sold every picture I painted as soon as it was finished; but soon my list of friends began to decrease, and with every picture I sold I lost a friend, until at last I had not a companion left, and no market for my wares, and I returned to London.

"You know what the life of a young painter is like. I had to give up my art and go into business, but at the end of a year I made a dismal failure and returned to art. But I made no money, and was so poor that I could not pay for my lodgings. Sometimes the landlady would shut me out, and then I would wander through the streets all night and sing ballads. If I got a few pennies I would invest them in hot potatoes, and after thoroughly warming my hands and pockets, I would proceed to make a meal and warm my stomach.

"Some people wonder why I am not one of the boys; they do not know that I have been through it all; before Beerbohm Tree ever thought of going on the stage I have stood among the cabbages in the market at four o'clock in the morning, singing songs. My great chum in those days was young Hepworth Dixon. Sometimes we used to sing together, and often when his father would shut him out he would come to spend the night with me—that was before my landlady locked me out. At that period of my life I often dined on smells. There was a famous brewery on Cheapside, and I used to go there every morning, because I thought the smell of hops strengthening. For a second course, I would stand in front of a butcher-shop, then the baker's. . . . . .

"At last, in despair, I called on W. S. Gilbert and asked him to use his influence in my behalf. He took a fancy to me, and when 'Pinafore' was finished I was sent out in the provinces as *Sir Joseph Porter*, and under D'Oyly Carte's stingy management I played the leading rôle in the opera for three years at a salary of £3 a week. One day I determined to go to London and try my luck. I had become a great favorite in the provinces, so without a penny more than my fare I boarded the train. The company all came to see me off. I was universally liked then; but things are different now. I don't know why.

"As the train was rolling out, an elderly lady, a member of our company, thrust a paper into my hand; it was a £5 note —a small fortune to one of that company. I returned it soon afterward and have often looked for the old lady to give her an engagement. She was a crank—only cranks do kind deeds in real life.

"I made a success in London and have never known real want since."

Many stories have been circulated about Mr. Mansfield in illustration of his alleged overweening and unlovable egotism—stories that have done much to make him an unpopular figure off the stage. A very different picture of the man is drawn by William Winter in *The Tribune*, where we read:

"He was not at any time a person of wayward life, pursuant of pleasure and careless of opportunity. He was earnest, diligent, faithful, conscientious, and true —improving every chance of winning distinction that came within his reach, and he thoroughly earned and entirely deserved every laurel that ever was awarded to him. . . . The highest attribute of his acting was imagination, and, next to that attribute, came humor—in which his mind was uncommonly rich.

"He had a kind heart, and, by nature, he was magnanimous, of a sweet disposition; wishful to be loved; and exceedingly susceptible to kindness. His temper, however, was very impetuous, and, as his nervous system had been impaired by long-continued labor, some disappointments, and the irritation consequent upon much misrepresentation, he sometimes exhibited petulance.

"But those observers who judged him exclusively by his eccentricities reasoned from imperfect knowledge. He was a good man as well as a great actor, and, in losing him, society has lost a generous and ennobling influence, and the American stage has lost its most puissant and beneficent force, the foremost bearer of its standard, and the chief exemplar and support of its dignity and renown."

Mr. Daniel Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, is quoted in *The Evening Post* to the effect that Mr. Mansfield's success "was the success of a strong, dominating, intellectual personality rather than that of an artist possest of a vivid, luminous, dramatic temperament."

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CASTRO AND THE ASPHALT TRUST

FEW, if any, papers seem to fear that our coast cities will be harried by the Venezuelan fleet to collect the fine of 24,178,638.47 bolivars (about $5,000,000) assessed upon the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, an American concern, by Judge Juan Biscano, of the Civil Court of First Instance in Venezuela. Judge Landis will be interested in the news of this big fine, thinks the Hartford *Courant*, which observes that our judge "is an able finer, but he will notice that there are others." The fine is not as large as the Standard Oil one in actual money, but it is remarked by some that it is harder to get a bolivar in Venezuela than a dollar in America, so the real penalty is equally severe. The case still has two more courts to pass through, but with the doughty President Castro at the helm of government little doubt is exprest that they will declare him entitled to the bolivars. The huge penalty is based on the admitted fact that the Asphalt Company contributed some $130,000 toward the Matos insurrection of 1902–03, a disturbance that caused a war tax of nearly 17,000,000 bolivars, a falling off in customs revenues of 25,000,000 bolivars, and a decrease of 8,000,000 bolivars in internal revenue, besides injuring the prestige of the country and withdrawing the citizens from their various industries. After reciting these impressive figures and imposing the fine, the judge remarked benignantly that "inasmuch as in the judgment of this court there does not seem to have been any imprudence on the part of the defense, it is declared that there is no special condemnation in costs."

The case for the Asphalt Company is stated thus by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"It may be recalled that some time ago, three or four years, Castro seized the Bermudez Lake, to which the New York corporation held the concession, upon the ground that the concessionaires had not lived up to their agreement and that they had, furthermore, contributed to the campaign fund of General Matos when Matos engaged in an insurrection which Castro had considerable difficulty in suppressing.

"It was admitted that such contributions, aggregating $130,000, had been made, but it was urged in defense that these contributions were not voluntary. Matos was in control of the territory where the company's property is situated, and, as the Caracas Government was not able to furnish the company an efficient protection, it was obliged to submit to the blackmail which Matos levied. That was the argument, and on the ground stated the New York company, while offering to pay $20,000 yearly into the Venezuelan treasury in the form of an export duty on asphalt if allowed to resume the enjoyment of its franchises, refused to admit any liability on the score of assistance lent to Matos. Castro refused to conclude the proposed arrangement. He retained the property which had been sequestrated, and he instituted the proceedings in the courts whose issue has just been reported.

"There is no room for any reasonable doubt as to the character of the judgment rendered by the Caracas tribunal. It is nothing less than robbery and confiscation by process of law, and if the defendant company declines to pay the fine that has been levied the Venezuelan authorities will have a plausible pretext for retaining the property of which it has provisionally taken possession. This country will have to take Castro in hand one of these days."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, seems rather inclined to let the asphalt concern stew in its own juice. It says:

"Were it not for the possibility of international embroilments the Venezuelan campaign against the Asphalt Trust would be regarded in this country with profound indifference. So unsavory has been the record of this notorious concern, both in America and Venezuela, that it is impossible to get up any amount of sympathy for it, now that it seems to be at the mercy of Castro the dictator. There is so little to choose between them that, if they should continue their struggle to the point of mutual extinction, nobody would greatly care.

"Unfortunately, the affairs of the asphalt combination involve interests that are innocent, and are bound to cause further suffering to honest folk whose investments are tied up. The United States Government has already intervened in the seemingly hopeless task of securing from Castro some pretense of legality and justice. The time will soon arrive when the decision will have to be made whether the United States shall ignore the slights that have been put upon the Washington Government and its representations and leave the Asphalt Company to its fate, or whether it shall undertake the difficult and thankless duty of bringing this disturber of the world's peace to a realization of his responsibilities and obligations.

"If the latter course shall be pursued, and it is feared that that is what the country will be compelled to face, the reasons will be as far removed as possible from any consideration for or approval of the performances of the Asphalt Trust."

The New York *Evening Mail* favors a dose of the "big stick" for Castro. Thus:

"With his precious 'courts' the President of Venezuela comes near reproducing the pirate commonwealths in the Eastern Mediterranean which Pompey stamped out under orders from republican Rome. It is pretty near time that this predaceous mountebank on the Caribbean was laid by the heels."

MR. TAFT'S ADVICE TO OKLAHOMA

IT is doubted by the Kansas City *Star* if there is another man in the country, similarly placed, who would have been equal to the exacting test of bravery met by Secretary Taft when he told the people of Oklahoma a few days ago that they ought to vote down the constitution on which their Statehood is to rest, and postpone entrance into the Union until a new convention can frame a better one. It takes a rare quality of "political rectitude and candor" to face such a situation, declares *The Star*. No sooner was the Secretary's speech reported in the press than the Democratic editors began to accuse him of subterfuge and insincerity. Oklahoma is supposedly Democratic, and if it can be kept out of the Union till after next year's election, so much the better for the next Republican candidate. "That being the case, it is clear why the Secretary of War is against the adoption of the constitution," says the Savannah *News* (Dem.); and so thinks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.).

The Secretary's attack on the new constitution is reported in the press dispatches as follows:

"Mr. Taft commented at length on the necessity for maintaining the power of the courts, and condemned the requirement that jury trial should intervene between an order of injunction and punishment for its violation. He said that the writ of injunction was one of the most beneficial powers that a court could have and that it was just as useful in defense of the poor as in the defense of the rich, and any weakening of it as an instrument for remedying wrongs would operate in favor of the rich malefactor. He spoke at length on the hypocrisy of the framers of the Oklahoma constitution in purporting to make an instrument by which the will of the people would be sustained pure and undefiled, and then, by the merest political trickery and chicanery, adopting a plan by which there might be a majority of ten thousand for the Republican ticket in the State and yet there would be a Democratic legislature and Democratic Senators. This itself showed what a mockery an attempt by initiative and referendum to ascertain the true will of the people was, and how empty their declaration to 'let the people rule.'

"The Secretary commented on the heavy expense which the State would be subjected to in the unnecessary number of offices and also upon the severe impairment of the system of education by limitations upon taxation for educational purposes which in the Indian Territory, it was said by those who knew, could probably not afford more than two months' education in a year. The constitution provided for separate schools, white and negro, and yet made no provision by taxation for carrying out any such system.

"For these reasons the Secretary said that if he were a citizen of Oklahoma he would certainly vote for the rejection of the constitution, because he believed that it was a great deal easier to reject the constitution than to amend it so as to eliminate its defects;

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and he would be confident as a citizen that the next Congress would come to the aid of the people of Oklahoma by a new enabling act calling a new convention."

The Oklahoman (Dem., Oklahoma City) voices its opinion of the Secretary in a picturesque editorial that probably expresses the opinion of the men who framed the much-abused charter of Oklahoma's liberties. After calling Mr. Taft "an officious meddler," and "the political beast of burden of the Roosevelt Administration," it goes on to say:

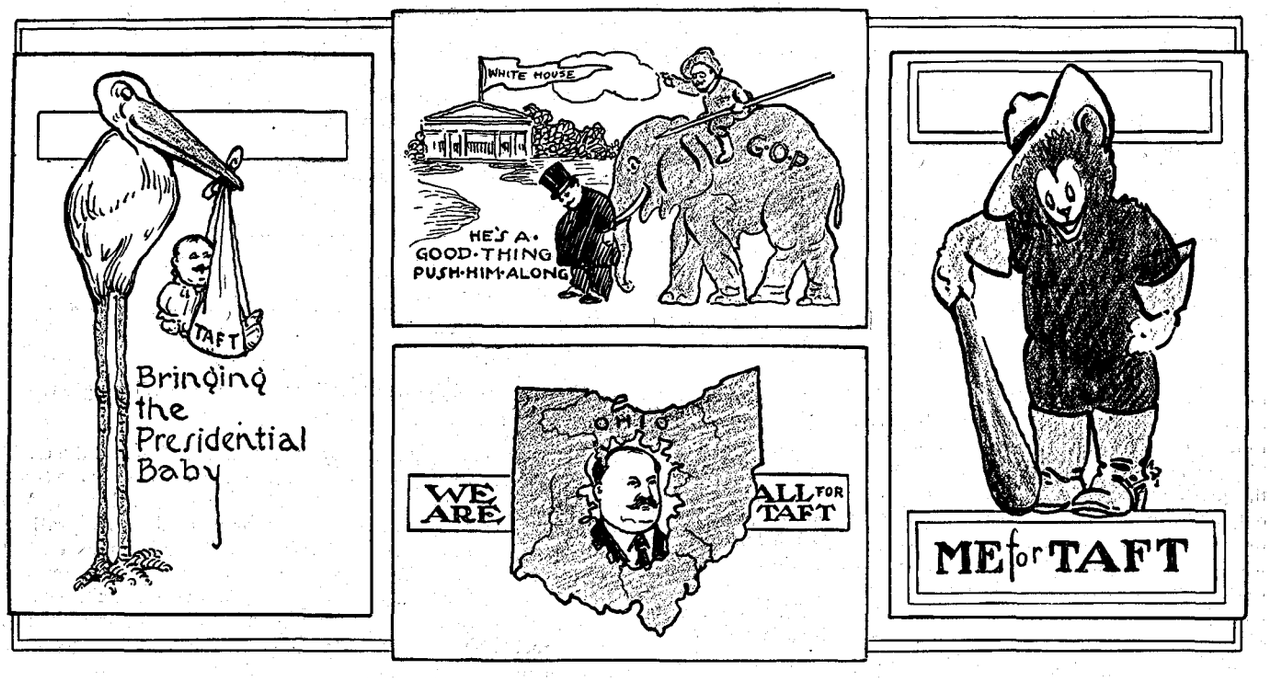
"This ponderous war-horse of the Roosevelt Strong-Arm Peace Society added absolutely nothing new to the discussion of certain provisions in the constitution, but he has succeeded in accentuating and showing up in bolder relief the constantly growing tendency of the Administration of which he is a part to meddle in affairs which are none of its business, and to dictate, to a people earnestly demanding their constitutional rights, who they shall elect and how they shall regulate their domestic affairs.

"It will be entirely proper if the bureau-ridden people of the new State by their affirmative vote on the constitution give this pompous and extraofficious war-lord to understand that he is not dealing with conquered Filipinos and half-breed Cubans when he autocratically declares in effect that, if the people of the proposed State adopt a constitution that displeases his mighty self, the Administration, the corporations, and the Federal office-holding gang, they must at least elect Republican officials to undo the work of the people as quickly and effectively as possible.

"This is one instance, your lordship, when we will have the honor to report by cable to the particular foreign capital in which you happen to be hobnobbing with royalty on September 18 that the million and a half of subjects—but not subjugated—Americans in these two provinces have not obeyed your commands, but in a lawful and orderly manner they have rebuked the partizan, political interference of yourself and your official colleagues and have by an overwhelming majority ratified a constitution that preserves and protects the rights of the sovereign people, and elected from top to bottom a ticket composed of patriots who believe in the constitution and the people, men who will uphold the doctrine that 'all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed' and not through the orders and commands of some overfed functionary from Washington, who owes his importance as a campaign orator to the ill-concealed White-House intrigue that has made him the 'heir presumptive' to the Republican nomination for President."

$8,000,000 WANTED AT PANAMA

A CHEERING change from the series of resignations that have been coming from Panama ever since the United States took hold of the canal work appears in the form of a request from Colonel Goethals for $8,000,000 more to spend on the work during the present fiscal year, which ends June 30 next. This does not mean that the canal is to cost more than was estimated, it is explained, but that it is found possible to do $8,000,000 more work this year than has been provided for. This is greeted as welcome news by everybody. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* wishes Colonel Goethals had made a more specific report on the exact amount of work being done, and the Providence *Journal* sounds a warning against creating any deficiencies, but both agree that if everything is found to be all right the Commission ought to have its $8,000,000. Says *The Inquirer*:



SOME SAMPLES OF THE TAFT POSTCARD BOOM.

—From the New York *Times*.

"It is not as tho there were any trouble about the money end of it. At this moment millions of dollars are lying in the treasury for which the Government has no immediate use. Not a dollar of this money can be spent without the sanction of Congress, but it may safely be assumed that this sanction will be promptly given in favor of canal construction. The more Major Goethals spends at Panama the better the American people will be pleased, provided, of course, that the results are commensurate with the expenditure."

This gratifying progress follows a long period of preparation and sanitation, during which many editors at a safe distance from the pestilential region were impatient to have the dirt begin to fly. Now the preparatory period is over and the dirt is flying faster than was expected. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* presents this rosy picture:

"The sanitary conditions are now such that the rate of mortality among the many thousands of laborers and other employees upon the work is said to be less than in our healthiest cities, while the eradication of the various species of mosquitos and the drainage of the malarial swamps have been so complete that residence on the Isthmus, by officers and their families, is rendered so delightful by the ocean breezes as to be comparable to that of our health resorts. In short, everything moves so smoothly in the progress of the work that it has come to be quite eliminated from the field from which news is looked for or received, and Judge Taft, no

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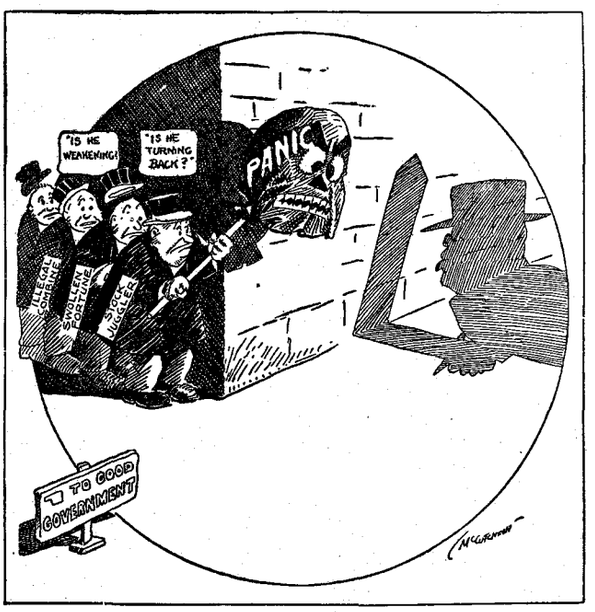

DO THEY SCARE HIM?
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

ROOSEVELT LANDS ONCE MORE.
At Provincetown—just like a forefather.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

NERVOUS TIMES FOR THE MIGHTY.

longer hampered by apprehension of need of his presence there, feels free to launch his Presidential boom and start upon a journey to the Philippines and to belt the world.

"Instead of the former complaints, which once filled columns of the press, of ineffectual work or other untoward conditions, the only news which has reached us of late indicates that progress on the canal has reached a state of gravity due to the fact that the work of construction is progressing so far beyond the estimates as to cause fear of some complication in finding means to pay for it. . . . Let the good work go on, and finish the canal as soon as possible. The sooner we can get a fleet from New York to San Francisco without doubling Cape Horn, the better."

JUSTICE FOR SOUTHERN ROADS

SOME of the Southern papers are beginning to think that perhaps the antirailroad campaign in that section is going so far as to hamper Southern business and unsettle Southern credit and prosperity. "The railroads are being so legislated against that they do not know where they stand," said the manager of a big Southern car-wheel works a few days ago, "and they have shut down on new improvements," and the let-up in business is being felt by "the lumber men, the brass men, the iron men, and the suppliers of everything that goes into the make-up of a railroad." A Charlotte (N. C.) banker who tried to negotiate certain Charlotte city notes through a Baltimore bank was informed by the Baltimore firm that they did not care to handle North Carolina securities at this time in view of the present state of public opinion in North Carolina. So says the Charlotte *Observer*, which goes on to draw the following moral:

"The South is enjoying a period of abounding prosperity, due largely to the fact that it has been able to borrow in the great centers money with which to prosecute its enterprises, but when its credit is gone its development will end. That no man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself is a fact which rests upon Scriptural authority, and it is equally true of States and of sections of the United States. The South is a borrower, and its continued prosperity is contingent upon its continued ability to borrow. This will cease with the continued dominance of the demagog, whose ideas begin and end with office, and it is high time for the people who are not after office to refuse to be played upon longer by those who are after nothing else."

Another paper in Governor Glenn's State, the Wilmington *Messenger*, says similarly:

"This war on corporations by the Administration and the effort by some to stir up popular enmity against them is doing the State great harm, and will do still more unless there is a change. We make no apologies for the railroads or any other corporations which violate the law. All such offenders should be punished, but there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything. Because certain railroad officials violate the law there should not be such an onslaught upon corporate property and corporate rights. The innocent should not be made to suffer and property values decreased."

In Georgia, where a new railroad commission, with new powers, is just beginning its work, the Rome *Tribune*, while not opposing sane regulation of the railroads, adds:

"On the other hand, the wild-eyed politician who would confiscate the property of the railroads, who would damage and cripple them for no other reason than to gain a little notoriety and much political prestige, should be crusht out unmercifully and his measures trampled in the dust. Let us go at these matters carefully and considerately and do justice to all parties."

The Savannah (Ga.) *Press* says similarly:

"The railroads have played an all-important part in the growth and prosperity of the South. They have made gardens of our waste places and caused towns to spring up where the beasts of the field and the fowl of the air had been wont to exist in undisturbed serenity. The railroads, however unjustifiable some of their practises may seem, have been largely instrumental in raising this section from a condition of blasted hopes and utter penury to its present position of commercial and industrial eminence.

"*The Press* is no special corporation pleader. This paper has prepared no brief in support of the railroads and can not be accused of having any ax to grind. *The Press* only desires that absolute justice be done to every citizen of the State, whether natural or artificial. Unconditionally demanding that the railroad evils be corrected, *The Press* at the same time prays that intelligence be used in the process and equity be not forgotten.

"The placing of an enormous burden upon the railroads is equivalent to putting an insuperable obstacle in their development. The people of Georgia do not want cheap rates as much as they want fair rates. They do not care for good accommodations and schedules at the expense of the railroad companies. The spirit of fair play, so highly developed in our people, is opposed to senseless attacks and uncalled-for harassing. And particularly is

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gratuitous persecution deplorable when it is accompanied with a prospect of great and material stagnation."

The New Orleans *Picayune* and the Montgomery *Advertiser* also express fears that the campaign may go too far, and the Louisville *Herald* remarks warningly:

"It now looks as tho the work of regulation might possibly be carried to an unreasonable extreme. There is grave danger of this in the South, where the idea of States' rights is so strongly implanted, and where politics are too apt to prevail over sober judgment in dictating legislation. The South needs the development that can only be obtained through the encouragement of railroad enterprise. It is short-sighted policy to put obstacles in the way of extending lines that will open up new territory or to make conditions so burdensome that railroads will be discouraged from investing in new equipment and additional trackage."

The Manufacturers' Record (Baltimore), which quotes these comments approvingly, thinks it is time for the South to awake to its danger. To quote:

"Granted that the railroads have been at fault, granted that antagonistic legislation in certain Southern States has been promoted in the sincere belief that it would be beneficial, the extremes to which such legislation has been pushed in many instances, extremes overbalancing any failings or any aggressions of the railroads in the past, are now beginning to bear fruit not only in tending to cripple the operations of the railroads by making it impossible for them to render the service necessary for the healthy development of the States through which they run, but also in putting unnecessary and menacing brakes upon the wheels of industries largely dependent for continued success upon the steady call from the railroads for their products. From that may be reasonably expected a letting-up in lumbering, mining, and other basic undertakings of production, which, of course, would mean a reduction in the working forces of the country, a diminution of their purchasing power, and, consequently, a narrowing of the markets for the farmers. . . . . .

"Contemplation of such probabilities ought to awaken the South to its danger and compel a suspension of the wild drive now being made against the railroads in three or four States."

The Columbia (S. C.) *State* takes this optimistic view:

"The South needs for proper development the early investment of not less than $200,000,000 in additional steam and long-distance electric railways and the development of dozens of waterways. That, too, in addition to the betterment of equipment, the improving of roadbeds, the elimination of curves, and the lowering of grades on almost every mile of road in the territory. Those facts are recognized throughout the South; the necessity for transportation facilities for development are as fully appreciated in this part of the country. All that is necessary is to appeal to the common sense of the people, the common sense of the State legislatures and the justice of the State courts. There will be no war upon railroads; no industrial disaster."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MRS. EDDY'S "next friends" didn't get next.—*New York American.*

WALL Street is unanimous against the kind of capital punishment which punishes capital.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

THE English naturalist who takes sides with the Rev. Mr. Long no doubt feels some security in the fact that he is a subject of the chief naval Power.—*New York Evening Post.*

COLONEL GOETHALS, the latest chief engineer at Panama, is already calling for more money. He knows how to make Uncle Sam dig, at any rate.—*New York American.*

USUALLY we enjoy hearing prosperity talk as much as anybody, but when the United Undertakers announce that the past year was the most prosperous in their history, and that the next is even more promising, we submit that it is time to call a halt.—*Washington Herald.*

THE president of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises says that Paris and London are more noisy than New York. She must have been listening to the clothes.—*New York American.*

THE plain American will note that when hit by a court decision the Standard Oil does not hesitate to criticize the court. But this is an outrageous evidence of anarchism in a labor union.—*Chicago Post.*

H. H. ROGERS and William G. Rockefeller are reported to have had a serious quarrel at a recent meeting of the Standard-Oil directors. Chancellor Day won't like William if he isn't nice to H. H.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A HOBOKEN seer has been advising President Roosevelt to particularly guard against peculiar accidents or trouble with his knees. Even the seers do not seem to anticipate that he will have trouble with his backbone.—*Washington Post.*

PUTTING OUT THE CONFLAGRATION.

Look out for sparks.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

GOT HIM! WHICH?

FRANCE—"Somebody! Anybody! Help me let go!"

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

IN MOROCCO.

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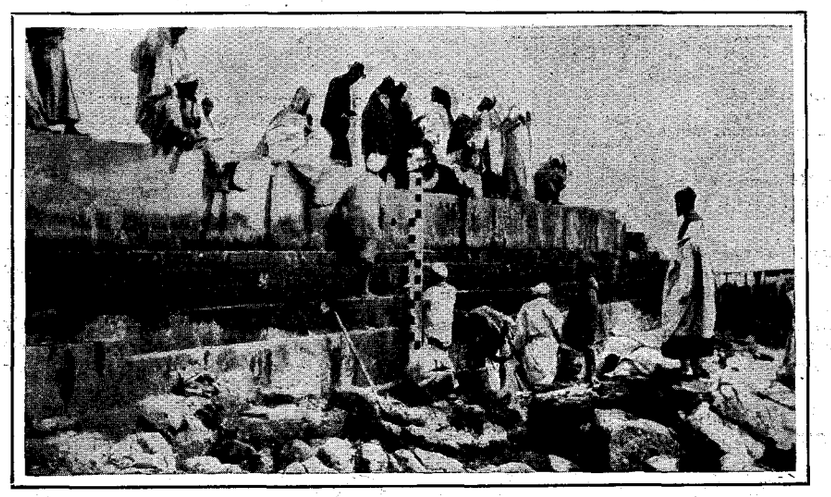
FOREIGN COMMENT

LEADING SPAIN INTO TROUBLE

"IN every alliance there is a man and a horse," said Bismarck, implying that the man was in the saddle, controlling with bit, bridle, and spur the inferior creature that was bearing him to victory. In the combination of France and Spain at Casablanca it would seem doubtful which is the rider and which the steed. The Spanish papers by implication accuse France of taking Spain by the bit and dragging her into unknown and perilous adventures. Thus the organ of Spanish republicanism, the *País* (Madrid), boldly affirms that France is altogether working for her own hand, and leading Spain into the whirlpool with herself. Thus we read:

"France, as she drags us in her wake, is thirsting for enterprising action, and that action in our benevolent friend may possibly result in great advantage to herself. But let us not dream that it will ever be a source of profit or benefit to Spain. It should be clearly understood that Spain does not stand for a campaign of romantic adventure. To send our vessels, our paltry vessels, into African waters, and our soldiers into the continent whose shores they bathe may be perhaps a glorious exploit and an achievement quite in accordance with the Act of Algeciras. But the glory to be obtained is very costly. We set out, in fact, to defend interests whose importance to us is largely chimerical, altho in the abstract they may be sacred and exalted. These theoretical considerations do not certainly furnish an adequate incentive to the dispatching of fleets or the transportation of armies."

FRENCH TROOPS LANDING AT CASABLANCA.



THIS IS THE SPOT

Where, one week after this photo was taken, the Moors massacred eight Europeans, a murder that brought upon Morocco the present fearful reprisals.

The *Liberal* (Madrid) frankly taxes the Government with folly for its intervention in Morocco. Spanish commercial interests, we are told, which were developed in the process of fifty years, have been sacrificed in as many days through the fault, not of the Moors, but of the Christians, and principally of the French. To quote:

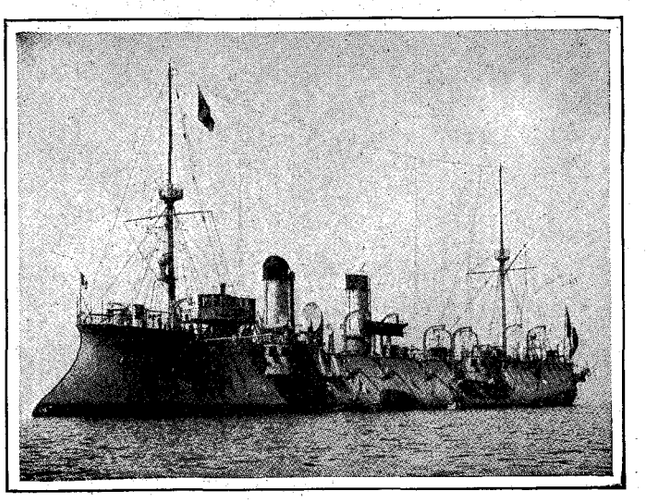
"It is easy enough to talk about the barbarity of the Moors and the Christian mission of civilization, and without discussing these outrageous assassinations, which, however they originated, deserve the severest punishment; yet the more we study all that has happened at Casablanca the more clearly we see that the fault lies not with the Moors, but with the Christians. If the representatives of barbarism have acted like wild beasts, the representatives of civilization have acted like spoilers. The insurrection has been directed exclusively against the French because the French Company of Public Works has never faltered in its course of usurpation in the appropriation of lands belonging to the inhabitants."

The writer concludes by predicting that the consequences of the bombardment of Casablanca will be the ruin of the flourishing Spanish colony in that port and its supplanting by French settlers.

The *Epoca* (Madrid) puts a bold face on, but evidently trembles at the thought of being involved in trouble by France. Thus we read: "Spain must undoubtedly fulfil her duty strictly in Morocco without giving any pretext for the charge that she is setting out on the path of private ventures for personal profit. Above all things, no time is to be lost in recriminations which at this moment are not only unjust, but threaten to be fatal." The same deprecatory tone rings in the remark of the *Imparcial* (Madrid) that "we have no reason to think that the Spanish Government is aiming at territorial expansion in Africa, much less lending its aid to the territorial expansion of France."

The official view of the situation is exprest by Mr. Maura, the Spanish Prime Minister, who speaks very "gingerly" indeed. As reported in the Spanish and French papers, he declared to the journalists by whom he was interviewed:

"The Morocco question is one of exceeding delicacy. Spain has a mission to fulfil, and she will fulfil it at all points in accord with France and the other



THE FRENCH CRUISER "GALILEE,"

Which bombarded Casablanca.

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European Powers signatories of the Act of Algeciras. The dispatch of troops to Morocco must not be considered as an act of occupation. These troops will maintain order, protect the lives and property of foreigners, and cooperate in the organization of a special European police. They are to be considered as companies of international police, and not as an army of occupation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARISTOCRACY AT WORK

THE unhappiness of the round peg in a square hole and the square peg in a round hole is only equaled by that of the aristocratic pauper or the rich parvenu whose surroundings oppress him much more than those of a barroom or a stable. This is being strongly felt in England, where people are recognizing the principle which Huxley enunciated as follows:

"The great question seems to me, not how to train our sons to rise above their station, but to secure, if possible, that those whom nature meant, and associations have fitted, to be grooms or music-hall lions should be insured the career for which they were born."

Commenting in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) on these words, Mr. T. H. S. Ercott enlarges upon the condition of things in England, where trade is no longer despised as essentially dishonorable and dishonest, and where a valet is not considered necessarily a varlet. Thus:

"The aspects of our imperial polity as an industrially equalizing and democratizing agency are being progressively felt not only by parents but by sons. Classical Athens and Rome contrived to do very well with no middle class at all. They even conducted an extensive commerce by means of those whom Aristotle calls slaves, but who often corresponded more closely to the bailiffs or factors of our day. Early in the last century the gentlemanly prejudice against engaging in retail trade was not less strong than it had been with the sages and philosophers of old Hellas. To-day it has largely disappeared. Philanthropy prompts some peers to

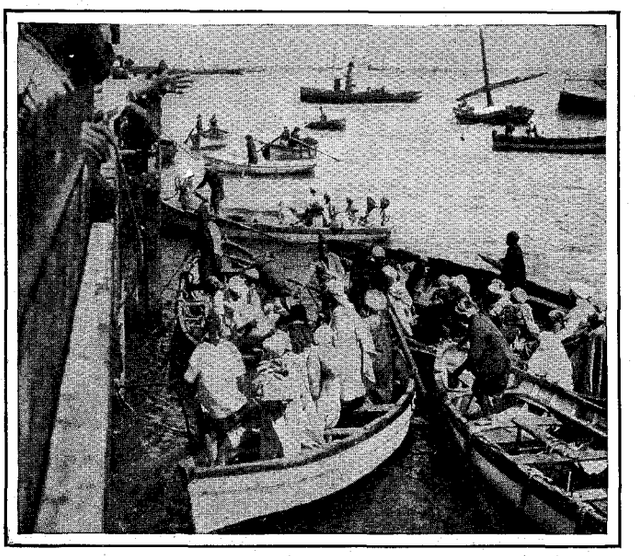
GREAT CRY, LITTLE WOOL.

"Hurrah for France! Hurrah for Spain! How beautifully they are delivering us from the pestiferous Moroccan assassins whom we fear so much." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

start as publicans. Prudence and hard times forbid their refusing to make a fair profit out of the business. Countesses open bookstores in Dover Street. The daughters of Anglo-Indian officials or Anglican divines, who take millinery lessons from Piccadilly or Mayfair modistes, have for their fellow students the daughters of bishops and earls. At the south-coast creameries, where special convenience exists for five-o'clock tea and small talk, the select host of waitresses may be led by a young lady whose home is the country deanery or the stately mansion just built by retired General FitzPompey, a little inland, but still commanding a view of both the piers and the whole Sussex littoral."

DISFIGUREMENT OF PARIS

FRENCH journals are beginning to point out that the newest buildings are changing Paris into an American city. Paul Marmoltan, writing in the *Journal des Arts* (Paris), deplores the transformation of the capital into a "Paris-Chicago" or a "Paris-



REFUGEES ARRIVING AT TANGIER FROM CASABLANCA.

New York," and traces the coming of the many-storied house to the annulment of the law of 1859. This law "limited the height of city houses in proportion to the width of the street," the tallest to be not more than 55 feet in height. Commenting on this, the *Liberté* (Paris) laments that in the present condition of things "we sooner or later shall have the twenty or thirty stories of the New-York buildings." The writer particularizes as follows:

"In every quarter of the city we see gigantic buildings rising by the side of buildings of smaller proportions and crushing their humble neighbors. This strikes the eye with the disagreeable impression of incongruous disharmony. If beauty itself is enhanced by reserve in its expression, ugliness certainly is only excusable when it is modest. But these enormous structures are not content with situations obscure or remote from the center. They flaunt themselves on the noblest sites. They are like the parvenus who try by their gaudy and glaring display of profusion to eclipse the fine and delicate graces of some noble neighbor. What shall we say of the lofty houses recently built on the Rue Tilsitt, which overtop the beautiful mansions on the square of the Arc-de-Triomphe, with whose height they vie in a manner which is as deplorable as it is distressing to a monument raised to the glory of the Grand Army? And shall architecture, yielding to the bad taste of the hour, become also contaminated by antimilitarism? The houses along the garden of the Tuileries on the Rue Rivoli were formerly of a uniform type. How does it happen that for the past few years two or three of them, as if seized with megalomania, have grown to an unexpected height? They have raised their roofs and in a sudden debauch of zinc-tiling they have soared up into new stories, and one of them has unhappily become surmounted with a campanile of the oddest design."

These "architectural mastodons" have not even the cause of sanitation for their excuse. They "outrage the sense of beauty without subserving public-health convenience."

Léon Bailly, writing in the *Intransigeant* (Paris), calls for the revival of the old law or the enactment of a new one. He also points out the horrible buildings by which the square of the

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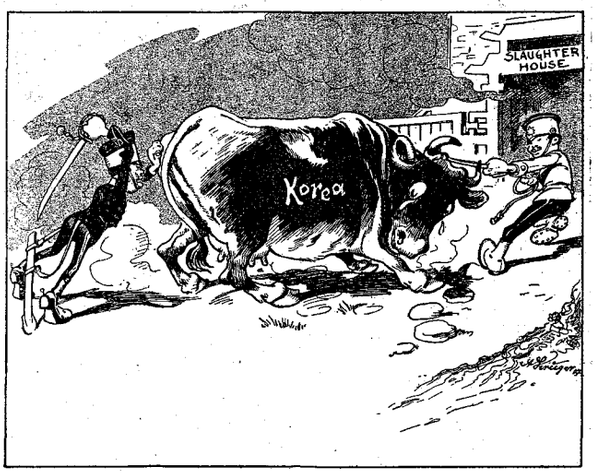
Arc-de-Triomphe has been disfigured, and remarks with bitter sarcasm:

"These are 'palaces,' you must know, not inns or hotels, for the rich vagabonds who nowadays come to Paris will have none of your common hostelries; they demand a palace. What right have these 'palaces' to their pretentious façade of eight stories, which ruin the perspective? What of the Place Vendôme with its advertisements on every story and the Quai d'Orsay, with that hideous mansion which resembles a mansion of hell? The beauty which Paris so long possest was the result of the jealous influence which preserved her noble vistas and the harmonious grouping of her buildings, a vigilance which at this present moment exists no more. It has been supplanted by a spirit of selfish egotism, a 'go as you please' of architectural ugliness. If this state of things advances much further Paris will be a lovely place indeed in about fifty years!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SAMPLE OF JAPAN'S WORK

IT has been said by a philosophical historian that the best test of a nation's greatness and vitality is its faculty of colonization. By colonization Mommsen explains himself to mean the introduction of a higher civilization, a more orderly government, and the material advantages of superior trade and transport facilities. Colonization is never complete until the aborigines have been peacefully reconciled to a new and better order of things and recognize that their new masters are also their benefactors. The Japanese, who have proved themselves quite equal to the greatest of European Powers in the conduct of modern warfare with all its complicated scientific machinery, have also exhibited a particularly happy faculty for colonization, says the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). This paper tells us that Japan is quite aware of the fact that she is at present standing at the bar of public opinion and that the world is wondering what she is going to do with Korea and in Manchuria. She wishes to enlighten the public by pointing to Formosa. The writer in the *Grenzboten* says that he draws his information from a book called "The Japanese Lordship in Formosa," whose author, Yosaburo Takekoshi, wishes to vindicate to American and English readers the claim of Japan to be considered one of the colonial Powers of the world. He particularly dwells upon Japan's financial sagacity, which he claims is superior even to that of the American Government. "It is evident," writes Takekoshi, "that by the year 1910 Japan will have received back all that she has spent on improvements in Formosa, a condition of things which Americans may well regard with envy, for the millions they have poured into the Philippines are irrecoverably lost." Indeed, Japan, declares the writer, may well be elated over her success in Formosa. To quote his words:



THE KOREAN COW.
If the animal doesn't know enough to go where she belongs, she must be made to go.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Japan feels that in handling Formosa as a colonial Power she stands before the bar of public opinion, and her future policy in Korea will be predicted and judged from her failure or success in Formosa. The Japanese are peculiarly sensitive to the judgment passed upon their doings by foreign nations. They are particularly anxious to gain approval for their treatment of Formosa. And indeed it can be truly said that Japan may be justly proud of many things which she has done in Formosa. Brigandage has been suppresst. Instead of the military occupation and the military law with which her domination began, Viscount Kodama, the Governor-General, has established a peaceful civil government. It is true that taxes are higher than ever before in Formosa, but railways and streets have been built, and life and property were never so safe as they are at present. The planter obtains a better price for his rice, wages have been raised, the opportunities of trade and money-making have been multiplied. In 1904 Japan completed her organization of the Formosan Government, and now the island stands on its own feet, and Japan hopes by 1910 to have a return for what she has expended there through the trade which will have been established between Formosa and the mother country."

This authority goes into further detail with regard to the improvements which Japan has introduced into her island colony as follows:

"In the year 1899 Formosa raised 20,529,000 bushels of rice; in 1904 she raised 41,598,000 bushels, more than doubling her crop in five years. She had in 1899 a railroad 60 miles long; in 1904 lines had been laid to the length of 250 miles. Good roads, extending over a distance of 5,500 miles, were built between the years 1899 and 1902. Wireless telegraph and telephone communication have been established by the Japanese, and 2,000 miles of telegraph wires traverse the island. Has Japan the best ground for asserting her right to be considered a colonial nation—has she established a just government in Formosa and given satisfaction to its inhabitants? Let Takekoshi answer: 'New territory can be won only by the sword, but unless the conquering nation introduces so wise an administration as makes her occupation a necessity to the inhabitants, her possession will soon be wrested from her. Japan has certainly been successful on this point.' Takekoshi claims triumphantly that Japan has a perfect right to be reckoned among the colonial Powers of the earth. He dwells upon the happiness of the Formosans under Japanese sway, particularly as she protects the government monopoly of salt, camphor, and the whole tobacco industry. The Japanese were exceedingly clever in governing themselves according to the following maxim, says Takekoshi: 'Any attempt to impose our customs and social institutions upon the Formosans and to conform them to a Japanese standard would do nothing but endanger our influence and prove of no advantage to us in the colonization of the island. We must not forget that success in the colonization of tropical lands can be obtained only by winning the confidence of the inhabitants by a wise and liberal government, as well as their support and loyal cooperation.' These are wise and weighty words, well applied by the Japanese to tropical, as they may well be applied to any other, colonization."

This German writer can not, however, conclude without giving Japan one rap over the knuckles, and after saying that Mr. Takekoshi's eulogies must be taken with a grain of salt, as savoring somewhat of the special plea, he adds with reference to Japan's "maxim":

"It seems, however, that Japan is not applying her maxim in the matter of non-tropical Korea and Manchuria. The prospect of Japanese success in these places seems as dark as it is bright in Formosa."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION ON ITALY—The report of the Italian Board of Emigration has recently been published, and from it we learn that the number of those who left Italy for the United States and other foreign shores rose from 300,000 in 1900 to 787,977 in 1906. Most of these emigrants belonged to Southern Italy,

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the men outnumbering the women in about the proportion of 81 to 18. We are told by the commissioners that this increase in emigration has not been without disadvantageous results. The normal increase in the population is diminished, and the census reveals a decrease in the number of able-bodied men from 40 per cent. of the population to 35 per cent. This has caused a certain scarceness in agricultural labor, a rise in the wages of laborers, and the abandonment of some farm lands whose owners could not pay the high wages asked, and this again has stimulated emigration. The report concludes, however, by enumerating the benefits of Italian emigration in the following terms:

"Emigration has diminished the number of unemployed, and it has caused an improved condition in the contracts between farmers and farm-hands, to the advantage of the latter. The value of land has risen, as returning emigrants have been willing to pay high prices for their ancient but forfeited patrimonial or other lands. Finally, the fortunes of emigrants deposited in Italy add to the national capital. It is incontestable that Italian emigration has been a means during the past thirty years in improving the economic condition of Italy and constitutes a genuine factor in our commercial development."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

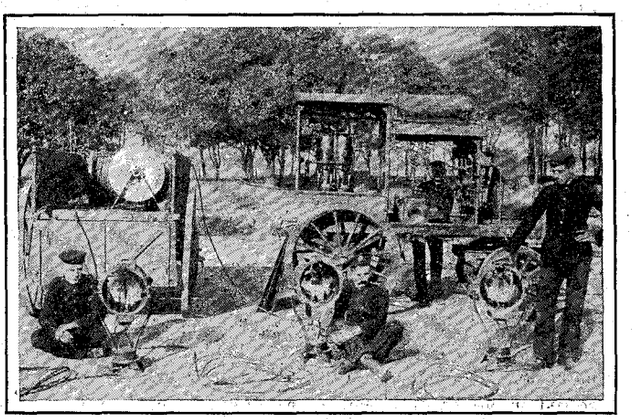
THE BELFAST RIOTS

THE curious feature in the riotous outburst in Belfast, which turned that city into an armed camp, is that the rioters were not the strikers. The strike of the carters and dockers resulted like other strikes from a vain demand for higher wages, but the disaffection of the disappointed laborers did not manifest itself in acts of violence. The fact was, as the London *Daily News* says, that the strike was viewed with sympathy by the Nationalist riffraff of the town, the air became "charged with electricity," "the powder and the tinder" were "in too close proximity," and the result was a political explosion, complicated by a strike for higher pay and pension rates among five hundred of the younger members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. When the riot reached

THE STRIKERS CARRYING CONSTABLE BARRETT.

Barrett refused to arrest the Belfast strikers and immediately became the hero of the hour. He was discharged from the constabulary, but was carried in triumph through the streets by the men he had declined to imprison.

its climax the Riot Act was read, there followed a charge of cavalry, a fusillade of musketry, and one woman was killed and hundreds more or less seriously wounded. While some journals blame the weakness and vacillation of the local authorities for an outburst which has caused "consternation throughout the whole kingdom," others charge the Liberal ministers with the guilt of these occurrences, and all agree that Mr. Birrell's unsuccessful attempt at establishing home rule lies at the root of the deep resentment which has issued in a deplorable fracas. The difficulty was aggravated by a speech from the newly elected Socialist M.P. for Colne Valley, Mr. Grayson, in which he is reported to have predicted, some days before the crisis became acute, that the soldiers in Belfast "are weary of doing nothing and would like a little blood to shed and a few bones to split." They would do that before the next week-end, he predicted, and added that if the people had not shrapnel to shoot they had broken bottles to throw.



THE SEARCH-LIGHT CORPS AT BELFAST.

The mob put out the street lights, and the army search-light corps had to be ordered out to help the troops put down the rioters. After a night of bloodshed the troops were withdrawn and order was maintained by priests patrolling the streets.

The London *Times* says that this language was "undeniably calculated to incite the Belfast populace to violence and crime." The same paper attributes the whole difficulty to "the Nationalists and Roman Catholics," and adds:

"The distinctive feature of the present riots is that they owe their origin to the trade dispute which has been carried on in Belfast for some time past, tho the attacks in force upon the police and soldiers appear to have been wholly Nationalist."

Speaking of the Nationalist mob this editorial continues as follows:

"They sympathized strongly with the policemen who had been sent away to other stations as a punishment for their misconduct. They have been long and openly taught, as a first principle of true Nationalism, to hate the King's uniform and those who wear it. When the soldiers were called out to preserve order, they fell upon the troops with the ferocity which distinguishes both the rival mobs of Belfast and with the skill and cunning in street-fighting which they have acquired by practise and by tradition."

That "the troops have been required to fire on the strikers at Belfast gives a sinister importance to the struggle," thinks *The Standard* (London), but it declines to decide "whether the resort to extreme measures was absolutely unavoidable," and fears for Mr. Birrell that "there will be no lack of sympathizers to join with" Mr. Grayson "in crying out against the Belfast murders, as they will doubtless be styled."

The Irish policy of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is really the fundamental cause of the bloody riot at Belfast, declares *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), which speaks on this point as follows:

"It is only too clear that what has happened in Belfast has been the outcome of the existence of the present Government and its method of dealing with industrial and Irish affairs. Its record in both cases has been one of weakness and inconsistency, ready to surrender to pressure from the least reputable quarters. The measures it has passed and the measures it has dropt have led to

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the belief that a Liberal Government may be squeezed to any extent, and so we have had repeated in Belfast, and on a worse scale, disorders that have previously followed the setting up in the dominant kingdom of a so-called Liberal administration. Even when the Government determined to act they acted with too much parade and too little energy. They drafted an overwhelming force into Belfast, and then failed so to employ their men as to prevent the violence to which the presence of a garrison was bound to give rise. While the rioters were free to form their plan of campaign, to collect their ammunition of paving-stones, and congregate in groups, in readiness for the attack which showed careful organization, the troops were kept in their camp or out of sight. When darkness fell, and the mob broke all bounds, it was too late to control, and defiance had to be countered with a rigorous defense. In Ireland, as elsewhere, the vacillation of the Government has been followed by consequences which the electorate, better instructed, might have foreseen, and Belfast, in causing universal consternation, has driven a nail into the coffin which Liberalism has prepared for itself."

TEN YEARS OF ZIONISM

ZIONISM has already obtained "a local habitation" as well as a name. When the Dreyfus persecution woke in Theodor Herzl, the brilliant Paris correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the latent spirit of Hebrew patriotism, he became an ardent Zionist. He formulated what afterward became the watchword of the movement. "The problem of the Jewish people can only be solved on the soil of Palestine," he wrote. While Baron Edmund Rothschild offered to furnish $8,000,000 toward founding a central colony for the Jews of the present dispersion, such philanthropic and eleemosynary schemes failed to promote in a wholesome manner a genuine nationalism, says Mr. O. Eberhard, writing in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). Genuine nationalism is inconsistent with a demoralizing dependence on the bounty of others.

This writer, in a review of the last ten years' progress of Zionism, speaks in the most optimistic terms of its present condition. The Jews settled in Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine are highly esteemed by the Turks and are successful in agriculture, trade, and the industrial arts. Of the fresh and advanced phase of Zionism which is obvious at this moment Mr. Eberhard writes:

"Reality is the dominating element in the movement, and practical idealism, in the best sense of the term, is slowly but surely developing along systematic and successful lines a sphere of Jewish influence in the Promised Land which is widening day by day. At this present moment we may without fear of contradiction predict that the fate of Zionism for the next ten years, supposing it meet with no political or diplomatic set-back, will depend upon Jewish industry in Palestine. To those who are awaiting the results of these next ten years the same principle applies as is applicable to the whole Zionistic movement, namely, labor, thrift, and patience."

Hitherto no such "political or diplomatic setback" as would imperil the success of Zionism has been met with, and the anti-Semitism of Russia or even France has been proved as suicidal as that of King Ferdinand. To quote this writer's words:

"Altho at this moment we witness only the first result in the development of Jewish activities in Palestine, we can see that the industrial activity of the Jews in Palestine has considerably strengthened their economic position in that land. Equally successful has been the work of the Zionistic Palestine Commission appointed by the Convention of Zionists. The cautious, methodical, and practical efforts of the Commission have not been without marked results both in the Jewish and the non-Jewish world. This is proved by the confidence which the Turkish Government is beginning to show in the good intentions and activity of the Jewish people. There are very many evidences which point to the conclusion that the opinion arrived at by Sultan Bajazet II. is neither forgotten nor controverted in Stamboul. Bajazet II., when the Jews were expelled from Spain, welcomed them to his capital with the reflection, 'They call Ferdinand of Aragon a wise king. Yet here he is making our country rich and his own poor.'"

Jewish trade, Jewish agriculture, and Jewish industries are now flourishing in that "old wonderland which has so long been considered dead," this writer informs us, and educational institutions have already been founded. He summarizes the present signs of prosperity among those who are actual and practical Zionists as follows:

"The Jewish capital has become remarkable for its industrial enterprises, as well as for those of a commercial and agricultural character. While these movements have naturally been the outcome of private initiative, yet the Palestine Commission has, as it were, laid the tracks for them, in that after zealous and successful investigation, conducted both scientifically and practically, it has furnished the colonists with full information as to the needs of Palestine. To serve this end a bureau of agricultural and technical information has been formed, a trade school has been founded and is flourishing in Jerusalem, an experimental farm and laboratory of hygiene for the study of endemic and local diseases have been instituted, and the erection of a Hebrew high school at Jaffa is assured." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH RELUCTANCE TO LEAVE HOME

IT is said that Swiss soldiers in the Army of Napoleon were known to die of homesickness on a foreign campaign if by chance the band played the Swiss national airs. Be this as it may, the Swiss contribute less than any other people of Europe to the ever-flowing stream of emigration, while France stands last in the proportion of emigrants to her total population. The French, of course, think that Paris is not only the hub of the universe, but the only city in which a gentleman can live in ease and comfort, and this accounts, perhaps, for the fact that France has no Warren Hastings or Cromers and so few emigrants. "It is better to starve in Paris," they say, "than to drink champagne anywhere else." That the French are weak in the emigration movement is proved by the following figures furnished to *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris) by Dr. René Gonnard, professor of political economy in the University of Lyons. He draws his estimate from the various government statistical returns for the year 1905. These credit the various nations with the following number of citizens who in this one year made their home beyond the limits of their native land: Italy, 459,000; Russia, 197,000; the United Kingdom, 262,000; Austria-Hungary, 187,000 (of whom 63,000 were Hungarians); Spain, 147,000; Sweden, 36,000; Portugal, 33,000; Germany, 27,000; Norway, 25,000; France, 15,000; Denmark, 8,000; Belgium, 5,000; Holland, 5,000; Switzerland, 4,000.

Of the 15,000 Frenchmen who emigrated in 1905, the United States received more than two-thirds, or, to be exact, 10,168. Mr. Gonnard points out that the French emigration figure has been steadily sinking since 1888, when it stood at 23,339. He also confidently expresses his opinion that the wine-growers' troubles and other social difficulties in France are likely to increase the number of those who leave the country in the near future for their own good, and he writes:

"Certain recent events in France, such as the wine-growers' distress in the South, are likely to lead to a considerable increase in the figures given above. I long since pointed out in my book, 'European Emigration,' and adduced facts to prove, that great emigration movements are almost always the work of the rural masses and especially of those who are in distress. It need astonish no one if in the year 1907 the record of French emigration reach a number as high as that of the statistics between 1888 and 1890, when the annual average was 25,000. Probably it will rise much higher."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

LABOR AND THE ORIGIN OF MUSIC

TO explain the rhythmic nature of certain kinds of labor and to connect it with the origins of music is the task attempted by a recent German writer, Dr. Karl Bücher, professor of political economy in Leipsic University, in a work entitled "Arbeit und Rythmus." From a review contributed to the Paris *Temps* by Mr. Jules Combarien we translate the following:

"All work consists of two elements: one is psychic—the conception of the object to be reached, and the choice of means; the other, physiologic—the appropriation of the muscles to certain movements. Of these two elements, it is the first, that is, the mental attention, that engenders fatigue. It is a fact of current observation that work becomes easier when it is freed from intelligent action and becomes a series of mechanical acts. This happens when the expenditure of force is so regulated that the beginning and end of a movement take place within the limits of the same portion of time. This is understood perfectly by the blacksmith, the carpenter, or the boiler-maker. . . . In all these kinds of work we find, first, a movement, divided into two parts, one strong, the other feeble, a rise and a fall, a stroke and a recoil, an effort and a release; secondly, a sound, inherent in the labor itself, which recurs at fixt intervals and serves not only to mark the periodicity of the motions, but also to incite the laborer, and doubtless to lessen his fatigue.

"These two observations lead us to the threshold of music; we must approach nearer still if we are to consider labor in its relation to society.

"The regularization of movements becomes an absolute necessity when several workers are so associated that their efforts are mutually dependent. The blacksmith who is driving a nail into a mass of red-hot iron may ply his hammer irregularly, but if a companion is striking with him he is obliged to make equal movements in equal times. The same is true when two woodcutters are felling the same tree. . . . This socialization of effort makes work at once easier and more effective; easier because the moments of intensity and depression succeed each other evenly for each person, and more effective because there is emulation. . . . .

"Work that has for its primary object the percussion of metal or wood, itself produces a significant sound at equal intervals. In other cases an accessory instrument is often employed. The Malays row to the sound of the tam-tam; in the Sudan and China the cervée is accomplished to the noise of the drum; the ancient Greeks worked to the music of the flute. . . . . .

"Finally, in default of these primitive means, an artificial rhythm is created with the aid of the human voice. . . . We know that workmen moving a great mass make odd and monotonous noises which impose the necessary discipline on the common effort. Little by little, between these sounds, which grow into refrains, the more skilful imaginations intercalate short episodic lines, and we have a song of labor. The most important thing is that the rhythm of these songs arises neither from their words nor from their music, nor from the esthetic sense; it has an origin beyond music; it is suggested by bodily movement executed by the worker, and would not have existed otherwise. This is proved by the fact that every kind of labor, every play, every dance, has its peculiar song, used exclusively in certain circumstances. . . . And such is the initial material whence, later, the professional poets and musicians derived their more finished works."

In his comments on Dr. Bücher's theory, Mr. Combarien suggests that it is somewhat "dry." Must we account for music by saying that it arises solely from the abolition of sentiment? Does Bücher's theory correspond exactly to the psychology of labor? The critic notes that Delbrück, of Strasburg, has already brought forward an objection, which the theory does not now appear able to answer. Can it be proved, says this writer, that all songs belonging to the same kind of work are identical in measure and rhythm? Until this has been done, the theory can hardly be called self-sustaining, but it is surely a most interesting addition to the literature of the subject.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

EVERY one is familiar with the protection of a country by quarantine against contagious human disease. Many know also that the entrance of disease of domestic animals is often guarded against in the same way, but few realize the extent of the plant quarantine, or government inspection, to prevent the importation of diseased trees, shrubs, plant-cuttings, fruit, etc., which is carried on in many countries. An article on this subject, contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, July 13), deals chiefly with the agricultural quarantines of the British South-African colonies and of Hawaii, and we translate below chiefly the portions relating to our own territory. Says the writer:

"All civilized states make some attempt to protect their frontiers against the introduction of contagious diseases and diseases of animals. For the former, quarantine and disinfection are used. For the latter, the introduction of animals coming from the affected countries is forbidden. This protection is extended in certain countries, and with great profit, to the vegetable kingdom, because of parasites that may be introduced with plants or plant products. The new legislation in the British South-African colonies and that of the Hawaiian Islands may be quoted as models.

"The precautions enjoined in this legislation have been taken from three different points of view—surveillance of importations of plants from abroad, of importations from some other colony of the same group, and of transportation of plants within the colony itself. . . . . .

"In Hawaii the landing of all merchandise that might contain injurious parasites is permitted only after an inspection, in close detail, by an agent of the Agricultural and Horticultural Quarantine. On discovery of the smallest insect or fungus the consignment is fumigated or, if necessary, destroyed; the cattle and crops of the islands are thus protected, as far as possible, against the introduction of new diseases. . . . . .

"In January last a case containing cuttings of sugar-cane for planting arrived from Australia, and the quarantine service ascertained that the cane had been attacked by the larvæ of Lepidoptera, measuring 15 to 20 millimeters [three- to four-fifths of an inch] in length. These had pierced the sections between the joints and made them unfit for reproduction. A large number of pseudococci were found under the leaves. As it was a new variety of cane, the entomologist tried to kill the parasites without destroying the cuttings, and for this purpose used bisulfid of carbon in large quantities. It was found that sugar-cane could not bear this treatment as well as the grape-vine; for altho the larvæ were killed, most of the cuttings were also destroyed. When another lot of cuttings arrived from Fiji, it was thought best to prevent the insects escaping from the package when it was opened, and it was therefore treated with prussic acid. This precaution was by no means useless, for after the operation a larva was found to have made a tunnel almost at right angles to the surface. . . . . .

"Agents of the Agri-horticultural Quarantine Service inspect with the greatest care even cargoes that would appear to be inoffensive. Thus, when several vessels arrived from San Francisco under ballast, for cargoes of sugar, the captain, who had been authorized to discharge his ballast, was made to declare the source whence he had obtained it. It was of sand and gravel, and was examined with care while it was being unloaded; but nothing injurious was found in it."

Injurious animals are also excluded from Hawaii. The writer tells us of the consternation with which a box of forty poisonous snakes was regarded when found recently on board an incoming ship. These were intended merely for exhibition in a show, but as there are no snakes in Hawaii it was thought safest to destroy the reptiles, compensating the owner for their loss. Says the writer:

"This gave rise to a very curious demonstration. The box was introduced into the fumigation chamber and a double charge of prussic acid was used; but after fourteen minutes the snakes were found to be still alive, altho any warm-blooded animal would have

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been killed in a few seconds. They were replaced in the fumigator and a quadruple charge was introduced. At the end of an hour and a half several of the reptiles were still alive. They were then plunged into 95-per-cent. alcohol and thus finally perished.

"The investigations of the Agri-horticultural Quarantine Service had to do in 1905 with 104,829 specimens of fruits and plants.

"It would be interesting to witness the adoption of measures of the same kind in our own [the French] colonies, notably in Western Africa, where a whole series of new plants is now in course of introduction.

"Agriculture quarantine would seem to be the crowning measure of all those hitherto adopted for the protection of public health and welfare, under the inspiration of the most recent scientific progress."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PROCESS IN METALLURGY

THE covering of iron and other metals with a thin protective layer of zinc, generally known as "galvanization," altho it is not now usually done with the aid of the electric current, may be accomplished by a new and efficient method named "sherardization," after its inventor, Sherard Cowper Coles. This process is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 29), which draws its data from a series of articles in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement*. The substance at the basis of the new process is a powder known as "zinc gray." We read:

"The 'zinc gray' used for sherardization is a by-product of the metallurgy of zinc; it is formed by the condensation of zinc vapor and contains pure zinc associated with its oxid, with traces of cadmium, lead, iron, etc. It is found generally in the form of impalpable particles whose diameter is in the neighborhood of one two-thousandth of a millimeter [about 1/2000 inch].

"In practise, sherardization is effected as follows: The object to be treated is placed in an iron shell and covered with commercial zinc gray. The shell is closed as hermetically as possible, and if needful is sealed. It is then placed in a furnace and heated to 300° or more. The duration of the operation varies according to the thickness of the layer of zinc that is desired. It is then allowed to cool, and the pieces are removed. . . . . .

"The metallic objects are covered with a fine layer of zinc. This result is explained by supposing that the partially closed space, containing zinc gray, becomes filled with vapors of zinc at a considerable pressure. Zinc does not volatilize under 940° and its melting-point is 449°; but it is known to give off vapor at about 200°. Nevertheless Alfred Sang has shown that sherardization will not take place when pure zinc is used; neither does the action take place if we heat a piece of metal in zinc gray in open air.

"Sherardization constitutes a more effective, or at least a more economical, protection for metallic surfaces than galvanization by fusion or by electrolysis, or even than nickel-plating; the silver-blue color of sherardized iron is also more beautiful than that of nickel-plate and has a great reflecting power. There is no doubt that zinc so deposited forms a real alloy on the surface of the metal; sherardized copper is thus covered with a thin layer of brass. The technic of the process is very simple. The zinc layer is not porous as in electric galvanization; it is uniform, no matter how irregular the piece may be. The cleaning of pieces for sherardization requires no particular care. Sherardized iron does not rust, and sherardized silver does not blacken when exposed to sulfohydric acid. Sherardized aluminum may be easily soldered.

"An interesting application of the process consists in the production of *damassé* pieces of new and artistic effect; the object is simply covered, before treatment, with a protective material made chiefly of carbon, which is then removed in the desired places."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MISS HELEN KELLER.

Blind, deaf, and dumb, she writes a magazine article protesting against too many kinds of print for the blind.

A "BABEL OF PRINTS" FOR BLIND READERS

THE multiplicity of systems of typography for the blind is condemned in *The World's Work* (New York, August) by Helen Keller, who attributes it to the "lack of enthusiasm, intelligence, and cooperation on the part of those who have charge of institutions for the blind." The trustees of such institutions, she charges, know almost nothing about the needs and difficulties of blind people, and the confusion caused by the different kinds of blind print is a natural result. Writes Miss Keller:

"An obvious illustration of their incompetency and the absence of cooperation between the schools is the confusion in the prints for the blind. One would think that the advantages of having a common print would not require argument. Yet every effort to decide which print is best has failed. The Perkins Institution for the Blind, with a large printing fund, clings to Line Letter—embossed characters, shaped like Roman letters—in spite of the fact that most of the blind prefer a point system. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind offers its readers American Braille, a print in which the letters are composed of raised dots. This is a modification of the system which was perfected by Louis Braille three-quarters of a century ago and is still the system used throughout Europe. The New York institution invented, controls, and advocates New York Point, another species of Braille. The money appropriated by the National Government to emboss books for the blind is used for all the types. The new periodical, *The Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind*, the boon for which we have waited many years, is printed in American Braille and New York Point. The same book, expensive to print once, has to be duplicated in the various systems for the different institutions. Other prints are yet to come. They are still in the crucible of meditation. A plague upon all these prints! Let us have one system, whether it is an ideal one or not. For my part, I wish nothing had been invented except European Braille. There was already a considerable library in this system when the American fever for invention plunged us into this babel of prints, which is typical of the many confusions from which the blind suffer throughout the United States.

"We Americans spend more money on the education of defectives than any other country. But we do not always find the shortest, easiest, and most economical way of accomplishing the end we have in view. We desire to bring the greatest happiness to the largest number. We give generously as earnest of our desire, and then we do not see that our bounty is wisely spent."

THE COST OF MOVING A TELEPHONE—After the removal of a telephone from one house to another, or from one place to another in the same building, users are generally annoyed when a bill is rendered by the company for the expense involved. On this point *Telephony* (Chicago, July) says, in answer to an inquiring correspondent:

"There is no reason why the telephone company should pay the cost of moving a telephone for a subscriber any more than it should pay for the transfer of his cook-stove or his chairs or his bedroom furniture. The point is usually raised by the subscriber that the

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instrument belongs to the telephone company and that the latter should pay for carting its own property around. A little thought however, shows the fallacy of such reasoning. Supposing a man rents a piano—as he practically rents a telephone—and during the life of that lease desires to change his home. Doesn't he, as a matter of course, pay for the drayage on that piano from one place to another the same as he pays for the removal of his own chattels? It never occurs to him to ask the music-house which rented him the piano to pay for the removal. No more should he expect the telephone company to bear the expense of removing the telephone and installing it in his new home."

SEVEN FRENCH BOYS, EACH ELEVEN YEARS OLD, BUT OF UNEQUAL PHYSICAL GROWTH.

VALUATION OF A CHILD

"EVERY time a schoolboy shows signs of prolonged laziness, the master, instead of punishing him, should first of all find out if there is not some physical cause at the root of the evil." So says Prof. Alfred Binet, the head of the psychological laboratory at the Sorbonne, Paris. Through Professor Binet's influence, a laboratory for the scientific study of children has been established in the French capital. This institution is described in *The Review of Reviews* (August) by Frederic Lees, who quotes Professor Binet as above. According to Mr. Lees, the professor said further:

"The body and the mind are closely united. A child who is weak, who digests badly, and whose growth is slow can not work properly in a class, and it would be unjust to punish him for showing want of attention. You won't make his digestion any better by punishing him, or improve the deviation of his backbone by making him copy out a hundred lines of Molière."

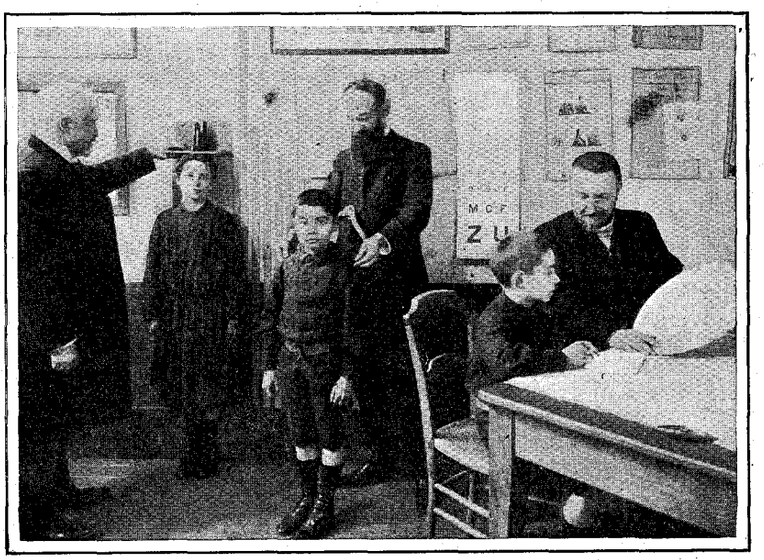
Owing to this close connection of body and mind, the work in this laboratory of experimental psychology consists largely in taking bodily measurements, tho the object is to ascertain the total value of the child, not only physically, but mentally and morally. In explaining his objects in establishing the laboratory Professor Binet said:

"Look at these twenty to thirty pupils who, more or less attentively, are listening to their master. Do you really think that all these boys have similarly molded minds?—that they all have the same aptitudes and the same needs? People thought so at one time. We know better now. We have come to see that education is a question of adaptation, and that in order to adapt it to the needs of a child we must make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with his or her mental and physical characteristics. The principle, therefore, that guided me when forming this new laboratory was the knowledge of the average state of development of children of all ages—an entirely new idea in pedagogics, and one which I imagine will prove to be very fruitful. What my assistants and I set ourselves to find out, in a strictly scientific manner, was the physical and mental value of the average child at various ages. Once having discovered this, we drew up tables of averages, and it is thanks to these that we are able to make prescriptions so definitely whenever a fresh subject arrives at our laboratory of experimental psychology. We are able, for instance, to say: 'This boy's growth is retarded. Tho twelve years of age, he has only the development of a child of nine. He will require special attention and special nourishment. This other scholar, on the contrary, is physically in advance of his age. He is more muscular, taller, and stronger than a boy of ten.' A third boy, we note, shows a remarkable mastery over himself, while a fourth is emotional and nervous. One is an observer, calm and calculating; the other, imaginative. If the most is to be made out of them in later life, they must be educated differently. Now, don't you think that schoolmasters would be very glad to learn how to study their pupils in this way? Don't you think that it is sometimes advisable to consult a doctor on delicate points concerning a pupil's health?"

The measurements made at Professor Binet's laboratory are to find out such widely different data as height, width of shoulders, memory, attention, suggestibility, the color sense, head-development, the muscular strength of the hand, etc. Each of these has its place in forming an estimate of the child's present state of development and his capacity for further training. Says Mr. Lees:

"'Nothing is negligible in the psychological study of children,' might be Professor Binet's motto. He has even called in the assistance of a Parisian palmist, who surprized him with the accuracy with which she read the characters of the hundred boys who were presented to her. In no fewer than sixty cases did she read the lines of their hands aright.

"The lesson which this learned French savant would teach the pedagogic world of Paris and other great cities has already borne fruit. In the Rue Lecomte, in the populous seventeenth ward of the French capital, there has just been opened a special class for 'abnormal children,' and other similar classes are to be formed in



MEASURING THE PHYSIQUE AND THE NERVES.

Experiments on children in the Paris Laboratory of Experimental Psychology. Professor Binet is seated on the right.

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other quarters. It is of the greatest importance that the normal and the abnormal should not be together, owing to the detrimental influence of the latter over the former. The bad must be sifted out from among the good pupils, and taught by methods specially adapted to their particular cases. This, however, can not be done without laboratories such as that of the Rue de la Grange-aux-Belles, and it is for that reason that Prof. Alfred Binet hopes to see them some day scattered all over the land."

ABOUT MEERSCHAUM

A SUCCINCT account of what may be called "the smoker's mineral" appears in *The Bookseller, Newsdealer, and Stationer* (New York). Meerschaum, we are told by the writer, is a hydrated silicate of magnesia appearing as an opaque earthy mineral, white, grayish, or yellowish, compact in texture, and breaking with a conchoidal or fine earthy fracture. He goes on to say:

"Most of our meerschaum comes from Asia Minor, especially from the plains of Eskischehr, where it occurs in nodular masses of variable size and irregular shape, distributed through the alluvial deposits of the plain, which are systematically worked for its extraction by means of pits and galleries.

"Meerschaum is found also, but less abundantly, in Greece and in some of the Grecian islands; at Hrubschitz, in Moravia, where it occurs in a serpentinous matrix; and in Morocco, where it is used, when soft and fresh, as a substitute for soap; while a coarse variety is found at Vallecas, near Madrid, and is employed as a building-stone. Meerschaum also occurs in South Carolina. Almost the whole of the world's supply of meerschaum comes from the district of Eskischehr, in Asia Minor. The principal places of production are within six hours' journey from that town, and the best mines are Sepedschi, Saricu, Odhsack Konigli, and Jarmarlar; but there are about 2,000 points where meerschaum is extracted. The workmen employed are for the most part Kurds and Persians, and they number about 4,000. Mining is done in a primtive fashion, and precautions for safety are unknown, altho accidents occur from time to time. A group of three to fifteen workmen work together to dig a shaft about one meter in diameter, and no props are fixt until they reach, at a depth of 20, 40, or even 60 meters, the bed of red clay under or in which the meerschaum is found, mixt with serpentine in the form of irregular pieces from the size of a hazel-nut to that of an apple. These pieces are often extracted with great difficulty, after making long galleries in the red clay. In many places the earth is mined in such a way that the galleries of several different excavations are confused. The work is carried on day and night, the workings being lighted by means of oil-lamps. . . . . .

"The meerschaum is not sold by weight, but by the case or box. After the purchase, the meerschaum, which is damp, heavy, and of a yellowish color, is set to dry in the sun in summer-time, and in the winter for about nine days in a drying-oven heated day and night. The product loses about two-thirds of its weight in the drying, and becomes snow-white. Afterward it is rubbed with flannel, moistened with warm water, any roughness is removed with a knife, the hollows are cleaned with sand, and finally the pieces are polished with wax.

"In this condition the meerschaum is sent to market. The pieces are graded into four classes, according to their quality and size. . . . The grading having been carried out, the pieces are wrapt in cotton wadding to avoid scratching, and packed in boxes of various sizes, containing from 32 to 40 pieces of the first quality, to 75 to 90 pieces of the second quality; 100 to 200 pieces of a third quality fill a large box; and a fourth quality 200 to 400 pieces per box."

A VOICE'S "CARRYING" POWER—Why it is that some voices are heard to much greater advantage than others, in public speaking, has been discovered by a French physiologist, Dr. Marage, in the course of some recent investigations. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, July 6):

"Often an orator, when he speaks in a hall whose acoustic qualities are unknown to him, does not know what force he should give to his voice, that he may be heard by all his auditors. The problem is quite complex; three factors are concerned—the hall itself, the audience, and the speaker.

"It is known that the acoustics of a hall are good when there is no echo, and when the resonance has sufficient duration to strengthen the sound that produces it, without interfering with that which follows; it is also known that the ear is not equally sensitive to all sounds; there remains only the influence of the speaker. It is generally said that certain voices 'carry better' than others; is this true? and what, exactly, does it mean?

"This point has been studied by Dr. Marage. . . . To ascertain what force speakers with bass, barytone, and tenor voices, respectively, should give to their voices to be heard to the best advantage, Dr. Marage used an artificial speaker, the 'vowel-siren,' which he has invented and applied in previous researches on the acuteness of hearing. By its means he was enabled to measure easily the volume of escaped air and its pressure. The product of these two factors gives the energy absorbed in the production of a determinate sound. . . . . .

"In all halls, bass voices are found to be at a great disadvantage, since they must expend an amount of energy seven to eighteen times greater than tenor voices. Again, there are halls in which a bass voice must expend, to be heard, an energy nine times greater than in others. Barytone voices give intermediate results.

"We are therefore quite right in saying that some voices 'carry' farther than others; this means simply that some voices need less effort to make themselves heard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATION

UNTIL within recent years the study of illumination was limited chiefly to that of sources of light, the main effort being to have these of sufficient intensity, convenience, and cheapness. Now other things also are sought, such as the best arrangements for artistic effects and for the protection of the eyesight. A distinct profession—that of illuminating engineering—is growing up as the result of this study. The writer of an article on the subject in *Engineering News* (New York, July 25) notes that the fundamental principles of illumination are universal and apply as well to one source of light as to another, to candles or oil-lamps as well as to electricity or gas. He writes:

"Illumination may be divided generally into two classes, which we may term the useful and the decorative. As extreme cases we may name the lighting of a drafting-room and street decoration. It is not usually possible to separate the two classes so completely. Many cases where the illumination is primarily useful must have a certain small amount of attention paid to decorative effects. It is often desired, for instance, so to light a parlor or dining-room that a required amount of illumination shall be placed where needed and yet with artistic, pleasing, or even striking effects. . . . . .

"Pleasing and useful illumination may result from a single line of procedure. *Seek a reasonably close imitation of daylight effects.* The eye has been accustomed to sunlight for countless ages, and so in providing artificial light the best arrangement of sources will be that which is most natural. Of course, the eye can not work in the glare of direct sunshine, but if the general properties are not imitated then the eye suffers, sometimes immediately, more often through a slow but steady process. . . . . .

"The color value of the light given off by the source to be used should approach that of sunlight. A strict adherence to this is difficult, especially with the older lights, tho the trouble on such an account has constantly decreased. However, less trouble results from poor color values than from other and less excusable defects. The eye seems to be least fatigued by an excess of yellow and green. . . . . .

"For house lighting, when a soft decorative light is especially sought, the yellows and oranges may be caused to predominate by using colored shades or as ingenuity suggests. Such effects are not necessary for purely utilitarian purposes, and in the library, at least, a nearer approach to daylight colors will be found more agreeable after the novelty passes. As the eye is most sensitive to light rays in the yellow-green portion of the spectrum, the more

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the colors of an illumination scheme depart from that range the more expensive and inefficient it becomes.

"The eye is accustomed to light coming upon closely viewed objects obliquely from above. By such an arrangement, direct light can not strike the retina of the eye, and directly reflected light is least apt to do so. If direct or directly reflected rays, from a source of even moderate intrinsic brilliancy, do enter the eye, at least a temporary paralysis of the retina and optic centers will result. For this reason, illuminants must not be in the ordinary field of vision, or if such an arrangement be impossible they must be screened and shaded in the best way that presents itself. . . . .

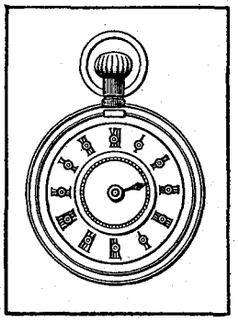
"The function of a shade or globe should be twofold: simple diffusion, and a redistribution of rays in more useful directions. The ornamental features of any and every shade and globe are subordinate to these two functions, and any ornamentation they bear must not interfere with these primary purposes. Common crystal and cut glass are usually to be avoided, as they do not eliminate bright spots, and often their prisms deflect the light in useless directions."

What are the principles governing the total amount of light required in any given case? Objects must of course be seen clearly, and the finer the details the more the illumination must be increased. In general, the writer notes the rule that where a room is to contain many persons the lighting needs to be stronger than otherwise, and when these persons are in dark clothes a still greater increase is necessary. To quote further:

"In many installations it is not worth while to pay too much attention to the attempted approximation of reflection effects. With the usual-sized rooms in large residences, having throughout the most favorable conditions for reflection and diffusion, with a minimum absorption, the increase of illumination on a given surface may be placed as high as 150 per cent. Such conditions include an unbroken or unpaneled ceiling of alabaster finish, not more than 20 feet from the floor; walls of a very light tint and a moderately soft finish; woodwork of ivory or colonial white; openings and pictures not having a large precentage of wall area; draperies, light in color and texture; furniture, simple, light-colored, and the room not overcrowded with even such.

"These conditions are not reached in most arrangements. With ceilings, walls, furniture, and draperies of the prevalent types, but of the lighter colors thoughout, we can not expect more than a 50-per-cent. total increase of the direct illumination from the light sources. This value of 50 per cent. would fall nearly to zero with dark burlap walls, dark wood finishes, a paneled, somber ceiling, and furniture of the dark Mission styles. Where calculations of reflection are not to be undertaken, it must be left to individual judgment as to what value to assign these helpful effects between the common 50 per cent. and zero, or where the 50 per cent. may be exceeded, all depending on the predominance of color, finish, and furnishings as outlined."

A WATCH FOR THE BLIND—Timepieces for the use of the blind are made in several forms, but all are expensive. A recent invention of George Meyer, described in *La Nature* (Paris, July 27), may be sold at a reasonable price and is said to be effective, it being possible for a sightless person to tell the time within one minute by the sense of touch. We read:

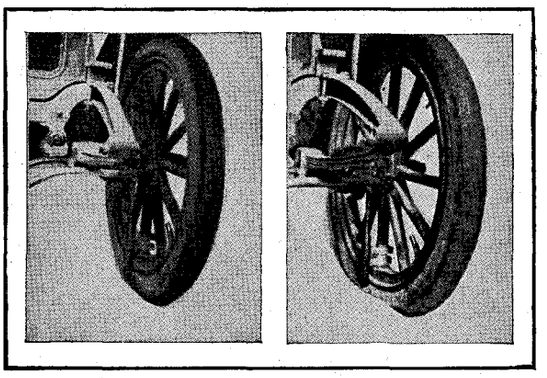


A BLIND MAN'S WATCH.

"The hours are indicated by movable buttons in relief on the dial. A strong pointer shows the minutes. The blind person passes his fingers over the dial; the button indicating the hour he finds to be deprest, while the position of the hand gives the minutes. The buttons are held by a circular plate beneath the dial, which has at one point on its circumference a notch into which the buttons drop, one after the other, as the plate revolves with the movement of the works. This plate, in fact, serves instead of the ordinary hour-hand of a watch. To avoid an undue loss of motive force due to the necessity of rotating the plate, the inventor has furnished it with a little spring of its own, so that, altho controlled in its rotary movement by the machinery of the watch, its weight does not affect the main movement."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC PUNCTURE-INDICATOR FOR MOTORS

SEVERAL devices have been invented for warning motorists, at the earliest moment, of the puncture of a tire. Some such apparatus is a highly desirable adjunct to a touring-car, since



BEFORE AND AFTER PUNCTURE.

every second's travel on a flattened tire is injurious. The latest appliance of this kind, embodying some novel features, is described in *The Car* (London, July 10). We read:

"In carrying out this invention they [the manufacturers] secure to a spoke of the wheel a device consisting of a small gun-metal cylinder, with a plunger therein, and a spring to maintain the plunger in its outward position. The plunger is carried on a rod passing entirely through the cylinder, and at that end which extends outwardly toward the periphery of the wheel is a rounded head, so that in case of deflation it will not dig into the ground, but will of itself be pushed upward into the cylinder. The other end of the plunger, extending, as already explained, through the cylinder, is formed into or provided with a bright rubbing surface or contact, to provide electric connection with a fixt contact carried by preference upon the axle. This fixt contact is connected with an electric circuit, in which is an audible signal, namely, a bell, fixt to the dashboard of the vehicle. The fixt contact has a curved surface, so that the rotating contact will engage and disengage smoothly as the wheel revolves.

"In operation the apparatus is fixt to the wheel by appropriate clips, and the cylinder itself is provided with a bracket, with which it is fixt to the felly of the wheel. The head of the plunger extends as far over the surface of the rim as is desired, and when the tire becomes deflated this head strikes the ground at every revolution of the wheel, pushing the head inward toward the center of the wheel, and pushing out at the same time the other end of the plunger. This plunger as it goes round strikes the fixt contact at every revolution, thereby completing the circuit and ringing the bell on the dashboard. By this means the driver is at once aware that the tire is deflated, because the bell will ring at every revolution of the wheel. This indicator can be fixt by any mechanic, to any car, and to any type of wheel. The whole four wheels, with bell and dry battery, can be fitted up for £5."

IN regard to the effect of grass on the roots of fruit-trees, noticed in our issue of July 6, Prof. A. E. Blount, formerly of the Colorado College of Agriculture, writes us an interesting letter, too long to reproduce here in full. Professor Blount says that "no other crop should be allowed to interfere with the root system of any tree," which needs all the nourishment it can get from the soil in its immediate neighborhood. The custom of growing grass or other crops in orchards is, he says, distinctly injurious, altho most farmers will not realize this. Alfalfa he has found particularly detrimental to the apple-tree—he thinks because the bacteria associated with the growth of this crop take away nourishment from the apple-roots with exceptional rapidity and thoroughness.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER

AFTER persistent struggles extending over more than half a century, a bill to legalize the marriage of a widower to his deceased wife's sister has succeeded in passing both Houses of the British Parliament, in spite of the unremitting opposition of the Church of England. Hitherto this opposition has always made itself effectively felt in the House of Lords, where the bishops have their seats. Now, however, as soon as the bill receives the royal signature, canon and common law will part company on this point. The idea that such a marriage is absolutely wrong, says the London *Daily Chronicle*, came in with the Reformation, and was given fresh impetus in England by that zealous maintainer of the sanctity of marriage, Henry VIII. That monarch, we read, "sought to crystallize in an act of Parliament his rejection of papal supremacy; in striking at the Pope's claim to give dispensation he riveted upon English ecclesiastical law the Levitical code of marriage." The present attitude of the Anglican Church—an attitude which that Church for so long succeeded in imposing upon English civil law—is based upon an ancient construction of the Levitical code to the effect that, as husband and wife are one flesh, the marriage of those related by affinity or wedlock is forbidden as incestuous quite as much as the intermarriage of those related by blood. This view, says the London *Daily News*, is held by neither the Roman-Catholic Church nor the Protestant nonconformist churches. But within the Established Church feeling on the subject seems to be curiously intense. Thus, during the debate Lord Shaftesbury exclaimed that "the sanctity of home life and the peace and purity of the English home are threatened by this bill"; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, after referring to the marriage law as having the sanction of Christian centuries behind it, continued earnestly: "If you wrench out a stone from that carefully built and balanced structure it will be in vain for you to expect the rest to stand as it stood before." The London *Times* reports the Archbishop's speech in part as follows:

"He doubted whether anybody would deny that there were tens of thousands of people in England who believed our existing rule to be in its clear, consistent principle, based on the general teaching of the Word of God about marriage. For a good many of them that was enough. He was not speaking of Mosaic regulations or of particular texts in the Old or New Testaments. He respected what great authorities had said about them, but he, personally, thought it a mistake to rely in any literal sense upon them as decisive. What he relied on was the common judgment of Christendom, based on Scripture and justified by Christian experience.

"To his mind it was impossible to study the teaching of the New Testament about marriage and, above all, the words of our Lord, and not to feel that the conclusion they led to was clear. They laid for us a solid basis on which the Christian marriage rule had been rightly constructed. What was that rule? It was that a man was barred, not only from marrying his own near blood relations, but also his wife's near blood relations, say, to take an extreme case, his stepdaughter or his wife's mother. Once they admitted that affinity, as well as consanguinity, was to be a bar at all, then the argument for leaving the law as it stood became almost irresistible."

The bill, says *The Saturday Review* (London), legalizes a violation of church law, and is therefore "offensive to every honest churchman." It continues with bitterness:

"There has never been any substantial evidence of a wide-spread demand for this bill. A small gang of busybodies, put in motion by husbands, more strictly keepers, of deceased wives' sisters, organized themselves carefully, and by bringing in a bill every year have succeeded in boring Parliament into *blasé* acquiescence that it may be rid of a nuisance. This is precisely the kind of proposal that ought to be submitted by referendum to the people. . . . . .

"The Liberal member supports the bill largely out of opposition to the church. From a church point of view the matter is in no sense an open question. Any professing churchman who supports it marks himself as insincere in his churchmanship; he is in fact a traitor to his church. We are quite aware that the bill absolves a clergyman of the Church of England from legal obligation to perform the service in the case of a marriage under this bill. But an honest churchman can not acquiesce in the state setting up even a civil marriage law which his religion condemns. . . . . .

"Any clergyman who should be base enough to perform one of these marriages ought to be treated as a leper by the whole body of the church. Persons, too, who make these marriages need not be recognized socially. If the law can validate marriage with a deceased wife's sister, it can not compel us to have social dealings with those who have done this thing. The resources of the church and of society are not exhausted with the passing of an act."

On the other hand, it has been pointed out that about 1,800 such unions are actually contracted each year, and that about 9,000 children will be made legitimate by the new law, which is retroactive.

THE REV. BILLY SUNDAY

NINETEEN years ago "Billy" Sunday was famous in the sporting world as the fastest base-runner the National League ever knew. To-day he is scarcely less widely known in the religious world, where, as the Rev. W. A. Sunday, he "is making more church-members than all the ministers in the Middle West working together." Lindsay Denison, who publishes this assertion in *The American Magazine* for September, tells us that in twelve years Mr. Sunday has converted over one hundred thousand men and women to a public acknowledgment of their belief in Jesus Christ as the only means to salvation. "Himself an ordained Presbyterian minister, he has added thousands, not only to the rolls of his own church, but to those of the Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and Christians." We gather from Mr. Denison's account that the Devil plays a very important part in Mr. Sunday's theology. To one who has not attended a Billy Sunday revival the methods by which he achieves his remarkable results "seem almost incredible." The Rev. Pearse Pinch, pastor of the Fairfield (Iowa) Congregationalist Church, said to Mr. Denison: "The man has trampled all over me and my theology. He has outraged every ideal I have had regarding my sacred profession. But what does that count, as against the results he has accomplished? . . . He is doing God's work." As an example of Evangelist Sunday's sermonic style Mr. Denison quotes from a sermon on "temptation," which began with the following vigorous and colloquial sentences:

"The Devil isn't anybody's fool. Lots of men will tell you that there isn't any Devil. That he is just a figure of speech, 'a poetic personification of the sin in our natures.' People who say that—and especially the sneaking, time-serving, hypocritical ministers who say that—are liars. Liars! Liars! They are calling the Holy Bible a lie. I'll believe the Bible before I believe Old Mother Eddy and a lot of time-serving, tea-drinking, societified, smirking ministers! No, sir! You take God's Word for it: There is a Devil.

"Oh, but the Devil is a smooth guy! He was, in the lifetime of the Savior, and he is now. He is right on his job all the time. Just as he appeared to Christ in the wilderness he is right here in this tabernacle now, running around up this aisle and down that, trying to make you sinners indifferent to Christ's sacrifice for your salvation."

And again, from the closing sermon of a revival in Fairfield:

"To-night when the last song is sung, the last prayer said, and

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we have all passed out into the night and Fred has switched off the lights and the place is dark—your chance, sinner, will be gone. If your heart is not soft before then, it is hardly likely that it will ever be so nearly won again. You say in your heart, 'To-morrow.' But to-morrow at daylight the doctor's buggy may be standing at your gate, the family may be standing around with handkerchiefs at their eyes. The doctor will turn to them and say, 'He is gone.' The undertaker will come and do his work. The friends will gather and listen to such kind words as may decently be spoken of you, and then, as Mr. Moody once said of a man who died in spite of his prayers, they will take you, a Christless corpse in a Christless coffin and lay you in a Christless grave. My God, my friends, if the Lord would only draw back the veil which is between you and your coffin, you would leap back in horror to find it so near that you can reach out and touch it. But you say, 'To-morrow!'"

Certain stipulations must be complied with before any town can have a Billy-Sunday revival. We read:

"The invitation for Sunday to come must be signed by the ministers of all the evangelical churches; they must agree to close their churches and devote all their energies to the revival during his stay; they must agree to work in harmony and to abstain from everything in the nature of sectarian diversions. . . . Having received the joint invitation of the churches, he exacts material guaranties that the revival shall not be hampered by the constant whine of money-begging for its support. Usually a stock company is formed, an incorporated 'evangelical association,' which issues shares in sufficient quantity to raise the necessary money. Sunday insists upon the erection of a wooden tabernacle, with fixt seats; a guaranty of the board and lodging of himself and his company, their traveling expenses, half the salary of Fred Fischer [who leads the singing], and the necessary printing and advertising. . . . . .

"The evangelist specifically refuses to guarantee that the collections at the services will suffice to recompense the subscribers for the money they have advanced. But never yet has he failed to raise enough money within ten days or two weeks to square accounts. He takes none of this money for himself. On the last day of the meetings he makes a personal appeal on the ground that the laborer is worthy of his hire. He explains that this personal collection is for himself and his family and his helpers and is in lieu of the salaries and wages which they would earn in secular pursuits. He makes no stipulation as to the amount that is to be given.

By courtesy of "The American Magazine."

AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CHICAGO "WHITE STOCKINGS."

The smooth-faced man on the reader's left, at the end of the rear row, is Sunday. Holding the bat is the famous Captain Anson.

"'Give what you want to,' he says. 'Give as much as you think I have done the town good. I can get along if you don't give a cent, because lots of people have been more generous than I deserve. I think that the people who work for Christ ought to be enabled to live as well as those who work for the Devil. But that's up to you.'"

By courtesy of "The American Magazine."

THE REV. BILLY SUNDAY PREACHING.

"His gestures, more vehement even than his words, caused the drops of sweat to fly from his brow and ears as he beat the pulpit and tossed his head until he was hoarse in execration of the Devil and the hardness of the human heart."

Sunday preaches the doctrine of damnation. "In spite of his conviction that the truly religious man should take his religion joyfully, he gets his results," we are told, "by inspiring fear and gloom in the hearts of sinners." His vehemence, like the commonplaceness of his vocabulary, would defeat its own purpose, says Mr. Denison, "were it not that the man's sincerity shines out from his face unimpeachably." We read further:

"Circus freaks and concert-hall music, shirt-sleeve oratory and melodramatic impersonation, the translation of the Testament into drummer's slang and stump-speech harangues—these are not the means by which most of us have imagined that the sinners of the world were most effectively to be enlisted in the Christian army. Perhaps, tho, it is worth remembering that a very long time ago there were those who deprecated the plain language of Paul. The Savior himself rebuked those who rejected the commandment of God that they might keep their own tradition.

"'But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty;

"'And the base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen. . . . . .'"

CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE PRESS ON THE EDDY SUIT—The Christian-Science press, altho quietly jubilant over the utter collapse of the suit brought by Mrs. Eddy's "next friends," treat it very much as tho the result had been a foregone conclusion from the beginning. Thus in *The Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston), the weekly organ of the cult, three pages are filled with a symposium of friendly comment elicited from secular papers by the incident—mostly along the line of the editorial from the New York

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American which we quoted last week—but the editor himself, Mr. Archibald McLellan, devotes less than a column to the subject of the suit. He says in part:

"It is hardly conceivable that men could lend themselves to such outrageous proceedings, but alas for the frailty of humanity, evil seems ever able to find those who are willing to wear its livery. The unnamed persons behind this suit have committed a crime against womanhood, against religious liberty, against the courts of our land, and against decency, to say nothing of the crime committed against those whom they induced to lend their names to the proceeding, and thereby put them in a position which, to put it mildly, calls for the broad mantle of Christian charity. As to the suit, it was commenced without the slightest evidence upon which to base such a complaint as was filed, and in the intervening six months the 'next friends' have been unable to find any evidence to substantiate their charges, for the very good reason that it is impossible to find evidence of that which does not exist. The very unenviable position in which they stand before the world to-day is no doubt humiliating to them, but they have only themselves to blame.

"Mrs. Eddy has borne herself throughout this most trying affair in a manner entirely consistent with the teachings of the Master, who, when he was reviled, 'reviled not again,' and this has not only endeared her a thousandfold to her followers in every quarter of the globe, but has also won the respect even of those who do not accept her teachings. She stands to-day unharmed and undisturbed in her position as the honored head of the most remarkable religious movement of modern times, and as the intellectual peer of the world's greatest leaders."

DISESTABLISHMENT IN SWITZERLAND

THREE prominent cantons of Switzerland have followed the example of France, and have already taken a decisive popular vote on the subject of separation of church and state. In two cases the project has been defeated, but in the third and most important it won the day, but by a narrow majority only. An interesting feature of the situation is the attitude of the Roman Catholics, who, while bitterly opposed to the disestablishment of their own church in France, are active advocates for the disestablishment of a Protestant state church in Switzerland. The *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, published in Tübingen, furnishes full reports of this new episode in modern church history, from which source we gain the following details:

For months the question of disestablishment has been in the forefront of discussion and debate in a number of Swiss cantons, especially those under French influence. The canton of Neuenberg was the first to submit the proposition to a popular vote several months ago, with the result that it was defeated by a heavy majority, the apparent reason being that the advocates of the innovation were the radical elements in church and state. Shortly afterward in the canton of Vaud a vote was taken, and in this case the majority against separation was even greater, especially as the mass of peasants and farmers, who are conservative to the core, refused to follow the free-thinkers, and the members of the free churches, who constitute an important element in these cantons, determined to cast their vote for the state church, altho they themselves had gone out from the state church because of the doctrinal looseness of the latter. But the free churches are very orthodox and conservative and would not ally themselves with the antireligious Social Democracy in the proposed rupture of a bond that had existed since the days of the Reformation.

In the recent agitation and decision of this matter in Geneva, in the church of Calvin, the victory in favor of disestablishment was only by a comparatively light vote, 7,655 against 6,822, or a majority of only 833, the result in this case being attributable to factors that were not operative in the case of the other two cantons. The surprizing feature in the whole matter is that, notwithstanding an especially lively canvas, which included even the holding of special church services, fully ten thousand voters showed their indifference by not voting at all. The main factor in deciding the matter was a combination of the Social Democrats and the Roman Catholics. The latter church has since the *Culturkampf* of 1873 been excluded from all state support, which had been granted only to the so-called Catholic National Church of the canton, established largely through the late Hyacinthe Loyson and antagonistic to the doctrine of infallibility. Altho a small and weak body, with few religious interests, it had nevertheless been given the great church of Our Lady in Geneva for its use, while the Catholics faithful to their authorities had been compelled to shift for themselves. In recent months the Roman-Catholic element has been greatly strengthened by the immigration of Savoyards and French. In addition the members of the Independent Protestant churches were in favor of the separation scheme, and even seventeen pastors of the established church, all of them known as conservatives, came out strongly in favor of the proposal. These issued a special document in which they said:

"Through our faith in Jesus Christ as the founder and head of our church, we are convinced that any Christian church, and in particular our own, has nothing to fear if the bonds which tie it to the state are broken. Indeed, we claim even more. We insist that after such a separation our church will not only be able to continue its work, but will be able all the better to expand and to enlarge it. A church that is based on the free-will and the uniform faith of all those who join it as a matter of conviction and want to work for the Kingdom of God, is all the stronger and will be all the more successful."

The *Chronik* goes on to say that the law of disestablishment in Geneva is not at all modeled after that of France, which really is antireligious and tyrannical in its handling of the church, while the Swiss law is fair and just. Among other things it gives aged pastors ample pensions; permits the congregation to use the church buildings, parsonages, and other church property; and its whole spirit is liberal and benevolent. The new law goes into full operation with the beginning of the year 1909.

The reception of the decree of separation has been quite different in the different sections of the church. The *Alte Glaube*, of Leipsic, reports that the adherents of the state church confidently expected to win the day and are inconsolable that the theocratic "Civitas Dei," dating back to the heroic days of Calvin, has now been voted out of existence. "Men wept on the public streets as tho they were children," says our authority, which adds that a number of prominent Geneva church people have become seriously ill in consequence. Others are satisfied to make the best of it. The *Journal de Genève*, which reflects better than any other periodical the old Geneva spirit, said on the day after election:

"To-day, since the law of separation has been accepted by a majority of the voters, it is our duty to make the best of the situation. Let us have done now with all the political influences on the church, and may a Protestant church arise which is large-hearted and tolerant, so that it can unite in its fold the positive and aggressive Protestantisms of the canton."

The comments on the growth of the disestablishment idea in Switzerland, where the canton of Basel is about to take an important move in the matter, show that these developments are closely watched by the press of Protestant Europe. The *Christlichen Welt* declares the Geneva separation decree "one of the most important events in recent church history," because a separation on fair and impartial grounds will be an example for others to follow. Geneva has taught the established churches in Europe a lesson in this regard that France has not been able to impart.

The Protestants of France evidently deplore the triumph of disestablishment in Geneva. The organ of the French Lutherans, *Le Témoin*, of Paris, dismisses in detail the causes that have led to this step, finding that the "three triumvirs" in the Geneva election were the Roman Catholics (for whose position it finds some excuse), the Free-Thinkers, and the Independent Protestants. It asks them what the outcome of such an alliance will be. "Which of these triumphant forces will triumph ultimately?" The writer, Pasteur Dieterlen, regards this as an unholy alliance, by which the cause of Christianity can only suffer.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART

ESPERANTO AT CAMBRIDGE

THE London *Daily Mail* calls attention to "the freak of cynicism or humor" by which Cambridge, the home of the strictest classicism, was made the scene of the third international gathering of the Esperanto Congress; and an Esperantist, writing in the same paper, characterizes the interested and hospitable attitude of Cambridge University as "one of the most striking examples of open-mindedness where few would expect it." In addition to the ecclesiastical and academic courtesy extended to this twenty-year-old language, which aims to restore to mankind the easy intercourse of pre-Babel days, the Congress enjoyed the municipal patronage of the town, the Mayor and Mayoress each addressing the opening meeting in unhesitating Esperanto. Of the interesting spectacle presented by these 1,700 men and women from all parts of the world, some of whom had traveled 12,000 miles "because they believe in Esperanto," the London *Evening Standard* says:

"Here was a stately elderly gentleman in the crimson gown of a doctor of divinity; here a smart little Belgian officer in tunic and shako; here a naval captain, in dark blue and gold; here a distinguished savant who occupies a chair in the Académie Française, in his braided official livery, with crosses and medals all over the gold palm-leaves on his breast; here a lady graduate, wearing her academical robes, with the mortar-board resting lightly on her golden hair; here a keen-faced Austrian cavalryman, with sword and spurs clanking as he walked; here a group of light-hearted undergraduates, good-looking boys in flannels and blazers, hatless, of course, as is the manner of the young Cantab.; and then, if you wanted a contrast, you could turn to some students from a German university, stout youths, bearing strange insignia, not bareheaded they, but adorned with baggy black velvet caps that hung nearly down to their shoulders.

"An odd mixture of many types assuredly. There are grim old men, Slavonic or Teutonic, with shaggy gray locks, deep-lined faces, and eyes dim from much peering into books and crucibles. Some are making history in their libraries and laboratories, some have made it elsewhere. Here is one who has waved the red flag on a barricade, and shrunk in a doorway while the dragoons were rattling down the street with drawn swords, thirsting for revolutionary blood; now in his old age he dreams of the Brotherhood of the Peoples, with a universal language to help it. There are short, brisk young men, spectacled, imperfectly shaved, but alive with intelligence and vivacity; and dark, good-looking, olive-complexioned young fellows from the South or the Southeast, polite and dignified. And the ladies—they, too, differ a good deal; bright-eyed, alert, little Frenchwomen, chattering in Esperanto to tall English girls, who somehow seem much more voluble in the new language than in their own. It is one of the odd things about Esperanto that it seems to make everybody unbend. I suppose there is a kind of freemasonry, a consciousness of being linked together in a little community shut off from the general babel of an uncomprehending world. People who have never met before talk together in Esperanto and are friends in five minutes. It is the most cheerful congress I ever attended. Everybody is gay and animated, even those to whom Esperanto is not merely a language, but an idea, the dreamers with a far-away look in their eyes who hope that by its means the unity of man will at length be consummated. Of these is Dr. Zamenhof himself, the clever little Polish oculist who has invented the new grammar and vocabulary."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

FRENCH STUDENTS FROM DIJON UNIVERSITY ATTENDING THE ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE INVENTOR OF ESPERANTO.

The man wearing a hat is Dr. Zamenhof. The spread of his new international language may be surmised from the fact that twenty-five nationalities were represented in the Congress at Cambridge.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

ESPERANTISTS FROM THE TYROL, IN THE STREETS OF CAMBRIDGE.

The attitude of the English press toward Mr. Zamenhof's attempt at a universal secondary language is in the main not less friendly than was Cambridge itself, altho here and there a note of ridicule is sounded, and a few papers, like *The Daily Telegraph*, do not conceal their jealous fear lest Esperanto should lessen the chances of English becoming an international language. Thus *The Daily Mail* remarks, with something of this feeling:

"One may remind the cosmopolitans that English, after all, is a

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very fine language, with a range vastly greater than even Latin acquired in its heyday. German men of commerce have just petitioned their Minister of Education to make English compulsory in technical schools, and this is but one sign of the vast growth in

By courtesy of "Munsey's Magazine."

DOVE COTTAGE, GRASMERE, WHERE WORDSWORTH LIVED FROM 1799 TO 1808.

It is now a memorial museum and brings in a considerable revenue in sixpenny entrance-fees.

the importance of English which Mr. Carnegie and President Roosevelt assure us will become universal, if we will only 'spel the langwidg fonetically.' We are not as a nation nearly proud enough of English, which, even when the well is defiled, is a great deal better worth cultivating, as an international vehicle, than any *olla podrida* of Franco-Hispano-Italian roots."

To the latter suggestion *The Academy* replies cynically that "the changes which the English language has already undergone in the parlance of English colonials points rather to its disintegration than to its adoption by other races equal or superior to it in civilization."

LITERARY SHRINES AS MONEY-MAKERS

A LITTLE-CONSIDERED aspect of those sentimental pilgrimages which thousands of tourists make to the literary shrines of the countries through which they journey is set before us by William G. Fitzgerald. The birthplace of Shakespeare at Stratford, of Burns at Ayr, Milton's home at Chalfont, the haunts of Scott at Abbotsford, of Goethe and Schiller at Weimar, of Dante at Florence and Ravenna—the romantic associations which cling to these places, he reminds us, have an enormous money value which can be approximately estimated in coin of the realm. Some of them furnish the principal means of support to considerable communities. Thus—with some misgiving lest he appear unduly mercenary—he points out that the more than forty thousand sixpences paid last year for the privilege of seeing Shakespeare's birthplace formed only one item in the revenue that association with an immortal name brings to Stratford-on-Avon—the most famous of literary Meccas. Nearly all visitors pay another sixpence to go into the museum, a third for admission to the Memorial Theater, and a fourth to see the tombs of the poet and Anne Hathaway. Thus, in sixpenny fees alone, he estimates for last year a total of about twenty thousand dollars. To quote further from Mr. Fitzgerald's entertaining paper, which appears in *The Munsey* for September:

"As Irving said, at Stratford the traveler's mind 'refuses to dwell on anything that is not connected with Shakespeare'; and the town practically lives upon the cult. Shakespeare is its trademark, so to speak. There is a Shakespeare Hotel, with rooms named after the plays; there are Shakespeare tea-rooms; Shakespeare busts meet us at every turn; not to speak of picture postcards, plates and cups, handkerchiefs, colored models of the birthplace, and a thousand odds and ends more or less remotely connected with the poet's name and fame.

"New Place, where Shakespeare spent his last years, was long ago demolished, but the conscientious pilgrim must pay sixpence to see the site of the mansion and a mulberry-tree said to be a scion of the one that the poet planted with his own hand. The original tree was cut down in 1756 by a tenant who disliked the importunities of visitors; but to this day men come to you on the streets of Stratford and offer you, in mysterious whispers, pipes, brooches, and toys made out of the last remaining fragments of its wood.

"Scattered through the surrounding country are subsidiary shrines. More famous than many a royal palace is the long, low cottage where dwelt Anne Hathaway, in the village of Shottery, a mile from Stratford. The visitor may tread to-day the very footpath through the fields along which, no doubt, the lad Shakespeare often hurried to court his sweetheart; and for a fee, he may enter the cottage and inspect its relics. Then there is another fee for the cottage at Wilmcote where Mary Arden—Shakespeare's mother—was born; and you must pay for a carriage and guide to Charlecote, the ancient home of Sir Thomas Lucy, whom the poet satirized as *Justice Shallow*."

Turning from Shakespeare to Sir Walter Scott, we are told that last year more than twenty thousand persons paid a shilling apiece to see Abbotsford, which now belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, a great-granddaughter of Sir Walter. A similar fee is charged for a view of the spot where "the Wizard of the North" lies buried. Of the low, thatched cottage at Alloway in which Robert Burns was born we read:

"It was a long time before the owner of this cottage thought of exploiting its association with the plowman poet; but to-day, altho the charge for admission is only twopence, it yields a considerable revenue. Last year's record showed nearly sixty thousand visitors, of whom 32,637 hailed from Scotland, 13,568 from England, and 5,324 from the United States. It is a little incongruous, in view of Burns's convivial proclivities, that a 'temperance refreshment-room' should now be connected with it.

"A few hundred yards from the poet's birthplace is the Burns Arms Inn, where we pay threepence to descend to the side of the little River Doon and to inspect a shell grotto containing some unimportant relics. Another fee gives us a good view of the old bridge—the 'Auld Brig o' Doon' over which *Tam o' Shanter* escaped from the witches. The village church—'Alloway's auld haunted kirk'—takes at least a shilling from us; and we shall be mean indeed if we do not buy an imitation antique snuff-box made—or represented as having been made—from the timbers of this

By courtesy of "Munsey's Magazine."

MILTON'S COTTAGE AT CHALFONT ST. GILES.

During the summer about two thousand persons each month pay sixpence to see the interior of this house.

ruined shrine. It costs only twopence to enter the grounds in which the Burns Monument stands, but we are invited to buy some trifle in the museum apartment on the ground floor."

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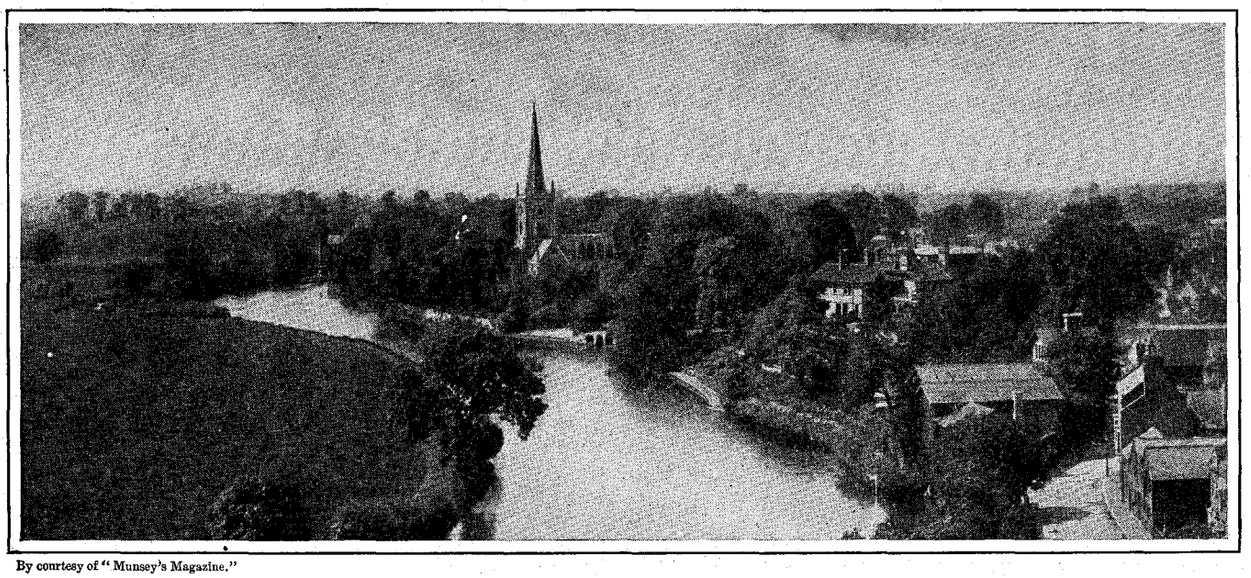

By courtesy of "Munsey's Magazine."

GENERAL VIEW OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON, FROM THE TOWER OF THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATER.

The curfew still rings at dusk, the town-crier still makes his rounds, bell in hand, and at the annual "mop fair" oxen and sheep are still roasted whole, as they were in Shakespeare's day.

Within twenty-five miles of London is the tiny village of Chalfont St. Giles, whose existence centers around the fact that it contains the cottage in which Milton lived. Says Mr. Fitzgerald:

"The inevitable sixpence gives admission to the room in which the Puritan poet finished 'Paradise Lost' and began 'Paradise Regained.' The custodian is a civil, cheerful woman, who told me that in summer the place is visited by about two thousand people each month. Moreover, she sells a great many photographs."

The names mentioned, says Mr. Fitzgerald, are only a few picked almost at random from the long list of places that derive much of their present livelihood from memories of the great poets and novelists of the past.

JUGGLING WITH FAME

WHY have Edgar Allan Poe, whom Tennyson considered "the literary glory of America," and James Fenimore Cooper, the romancer who "declared the literary independence of the United States," failed to achieve niches in New York's Hall of Fame on University Heights? This question, which is discust by Edmund Clarence Stedman in *The North American Review*, is peculiarly timely in view of the centennial celebration at Cooperstown this summer and of the plans for monuments to Poe in Richmond and in Baltimore. While the Philadelphia *Press* finds the answer in the theory that "Poe carried form too far to be popular, and Cooper did not carry it far enough to sustain his claim to rank as a classic," Mr. Stedman, who is one of the hundred electors to this American Pantheon, explains the situation on other grounds. He is dissatisfied with the way the elections are conducted. Two elections—the third will take place in 1910—have resulted in the choice of forty out of the possible fifty "immortals"; but Poe and Cooper, altho on the voting-list, have fallen short in both cases of the number of votes requisite for admission. The fact that these two have not been chosen is sufficient evidence to Mr. Stedman that something is wrong with the rules governing the voting; and he urges that this defect be remedied in the next election. While he repudiates any lack of respect for the breadth and acumen of the twenty-five "college presidents," the twenty-six "professors of history and scientists," the twenty-six "publicists, editors, and authors." and the twenty-three "chief justices" with whom he is associated on the Board of Electors, he has this to say in regard to the system of voting:

"I have used the word 'associates' in speaking of the hundred judges, but—and here I reach the gravamen of the complaint—we have been, after all, associated no more actively than the gargoyles of Notre Dame or the saintlier marble images of the Milan Cathedral; perhaps still less so, for it has not seemed beyond conjecture, in the fancy of our pasquinaders, that the statued sages of a supreme court-house, or Mr. Ward's allegorical impersonations within the Stock-Exchange pediment, may confabulate at the mystic midnight hour. . . . . .

"Under our electoral system a real cause for surprize is that the enshrinement of forty immortals has been already effected, and has called forth so few expressions of discontent respecting the selections actually made. Consider the limitations imposed. Once and again, a period of five years intervening, the university and college presidents, the chief justices, the professors of history and scientists, and the publishers, editors, and authors have not been disobedient to the vision from the Heights. They have received the representative lists of the famous dead, and have underscored the names of those whom they, each for himself, have thought most entitled to mural consecration. Possibly some of the justices have been able to confer, in full bench, before reaching their decisions, but as for the publishers, editors, and authors, they have voted in cabinets as separate as those in which cardinals are immured for the election of a new pope. Few of them have had the opportunity, after receiving in late springtime the official 'roll of names' from the Chancellor, to compare views with their colleagues; still fewer have exchanged written communications. If some plan had been devised whereby a goodly number of us might have been in conference for a single day; if we could have bumped heads and grazed shoulders, like the Hundred Wise Men of the East; or, if the Chancellor, in the exercise of his prerogative, had acquainted the electoral body, by means of an inclusive circular No. 3, with arguments submitted to him by any judges in support of any nominees, there would have been a basis for reconsideration. If, then, a supplementary vote had been permitted in the cases of those names which had come within a half-score ballots of the needful fifty-one, it seems probable that from five to ten more names would have been added to the eleven (of all classes) successful at the more recent election. . . . . .

"The fact that the press alone spoke up for Poe and Cooper doubtless reflected a general assumption that their fame was so secure that direct appeals in their behalf would imply distrust of the electoral intelligence. It now appears that such appeals should have been made. . . . In this heyday of executive supremacy the Chancellor-Chairman would be forgiven for taking a hint from the example of a reform governor bent upon carrying out the wishes of a generous public. It is my trust that in his heart he will not disfavor this behest, that the press, as the electoral year approaches, shall not slacken, but increase rather, its admonitions, and that all loyal Americans shall do likewise; and that all

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manly youths shall speak up for their wholesomest and most virile old-time recounter; and that our innumerous fiction-writers shall recall their obligations to him who founded a native school, and to that romancer whose wonder tales brought the short story to its first artistic perfection; and, lastly, that all bards and bardlings, tho now a secondary division of this army with banners, shall lift their voices for the lyrist 'whose heart-strings are a lute.'"

THE SCHOOLS OF JAPAN

IT has often been declared that it was the German schoolmaster who had won the great victories of Koeniggraetz and Sedan and thus established the German Empire. In analyzing the factors and forces that have made Japan so suddenly a great world-power special emphasis is also being laid on the general culture of the people and the rapid spread of the educational system throughout the country. Professor Warneck, of the University of Halle, the leading mission authority in Germany, declares that the schools of Japan have been prime factors in this process of national regeneration. In the *Alte Glaube* of Leipsic, No. 39, Dr. J. Flad, a well-known authority on Oriental affairs, and particularly those of Japan, enters into a detailed discussion of this interesting topic, and from this source we reproduce the following. After speaking of Japanese imitativeness in other lines, the writer says:

"In the educational department also Japan has not been creative, but eminently successful in imitation of Western ideas and ideals. They have been very apt pupils and know how to adapt what they learn from others to their own wants and circumstances. Japan also thoroughly understands what an all-important factor in its prosperity its educational system is, and for this reason, with the extension of its power and influence on the Asiatic mainland, it also extends its schools.

"Already in 1900 no less than 81.48 per cent. of the children of Japan of a school age actually did attend. In the case of boys it was 90.35 per cent.; in the case of girls, 71.73. According to latest government reports Japan in 1906 had 27,383 elementary schools, with a teaching corps of 150,301, and 5,154,113 pupils. In addition there were 266 secondary schools of all kinds, with 4,817 teachers and 100,853 pupils, male and female; and, further, 64 normal colleges, with 1,103 professors and an enrolment of 16,373. Technical schools for business, agriculture, forestry, navigation, etc., existed to the number of 1,838, with 13,390 instructors and 110,091 in attendance. In addition there were 92 special high schools for girls and young ladies, with 28,191 pupils. The Japanese Minister of Education had direct supervision over 2 universities, 3 higher normal colleges, 13 higher technological institutions, 1 art school, 1 musical school, and 5 normal lyceums, with a total enrolment of 19,540. In all, Japan at present possesses 32,619 schools of all grades, with a total teaching corps of 171,097 and an attendance of 5,567,008."

The Christian missions, especially those from England and America, have been a leading factor in the establishment and spread of this vast network of schools. This is openly recognized by the Japanese themselves.

The Japanese authorities are modernizing their methods as rapidly as possible. The Chinese script has disappeared entirely from the modern schools of Japan, altho this cumbersome method of writing was exclusively employed there for centuries. In books of a popular nature the more simple system invented by the Japanese is used, but in scientific works the Chinese signs, which are known practically to every educated Japanese, constitute about one-half of the text. In order still further to simplify the system of writing a "Romaji Kai," or a "Roman Alphabet Society," has been active in Japan in recent years, the purpose being to introduce the Roman alphabet throughout the Empire; and rapid progress is being made.

A notable feature of the Japanese school system is the persistent and determined effort to make these schools the means for military education and for the growth of a boundless patriotism. Military exercises of various kinds constitute a fixt part in the curriculum of every school, and the boys are comparatively good soldiers by the time they have finished the common school. When a teacher asks a pupil, "Who is the happiest man on earth?" his answer will be under all circumstances, "The patriotic citizen who draws his sword for the defense of his country." In answer to the question, "Who is the greatest man on earth?" a Japanese boy is taught to say, "Admiral Togo!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OPEN-AIR THEATER IN FRANCE

THE open-air performances of Elizabethan pastorals by the Ben Greet players in this country, and the occasional revivals of Greek tragedies in the Harvard stadium and in the Berkeley amphitheater, have been at various times recorded in these pages. But such performances were sporadic, and their success has led no one to suggest the establishment of the open-air theater as a permanent institution for the presentation of modern plays. In France, however, it appears that there is a serious movement tending to the establishment of such theaters. Mr. Ricciotto Canudo, writing in *La Revue* (Paris), characterizes the open-air performances as a "grand breath of the tragic art" which "passes every summer from south to north in our Celto-Latin country," and he adds that these performances are exercising an important esthetic influence. The magnitude of the movement may be gathered from the following statement:

"Open-air theaters have been installed at the foot of the Pyrenees in the Roman arenas at Nîmes, and in the superb ruins of the theater of Orange. Barely fifteen years after the great success gained by the theater of Orange (which, under the direction of Mr. Paul Marieton, was the pioneer in this field) the public has also been invited to attend open-air spectacles at Béziers, at Bussang, at la Motte Sainte-Heraye, at Biarritz, and at Champlieu. This movement is already finding followers in Belgium, at Gueval-les-Eaux, and at Ostend. At the same time, in the 'Schola Cantorium' a natural theater has been fitted up for the performance of eighteenth-century French operas, while at the Port-aux-Dames the Home for Actors has inaugurated an open-air theater in the Hellenic style. At Marseilles the 'Erynnies' of Leconte de l'Isle were performed last year in a public square before the Hall of Justice."

This growing vogue of the out-of-doors spectacle, the writer thinks, is one outcome of the present classical revival. The public, he goes on to say, will recognize very soon that the elements of this undeniable classical renaissance are of as great service to religion and to hygiene as to art. Mr. Canudo does not regard this movement as a mere transitory fad. Rather does he see in it a new "ideal of art, of harmony, even of hygiene." Despite his rather un-Gallic name, he lacks none of that well-known, serene Gallic complacency which can assert that "France, which for a long time has been the advance-guard of every social and esthetic movement," is again showing the way, and that the rest of the world, "as is its custom, will follow her example." He admits that the enclosed theater will not be supplanted, but will remain for the delight of our winter evenings. But the open-air theater, he asserts, has a distinct mission, partly to replace the exiled French church, seemingly, a mission which he thus describes:

"We should not forget that our general spirit, which seems to desert the temples more and more, is going religiously to the grand Sunday symphony concerts, and, in summer, before scattering to the seashore or the country, it turns toward these great new festivals, *unique in the contemporary world.* There is in the open-air theaters, as in the grand Sunday concerts, a very modern spiritual satisfaction similar to that which attracts the devout to the house of worship, if not identical with it. The people will find in it a greater and greater source of elevation, of culture, and of incomparable repose."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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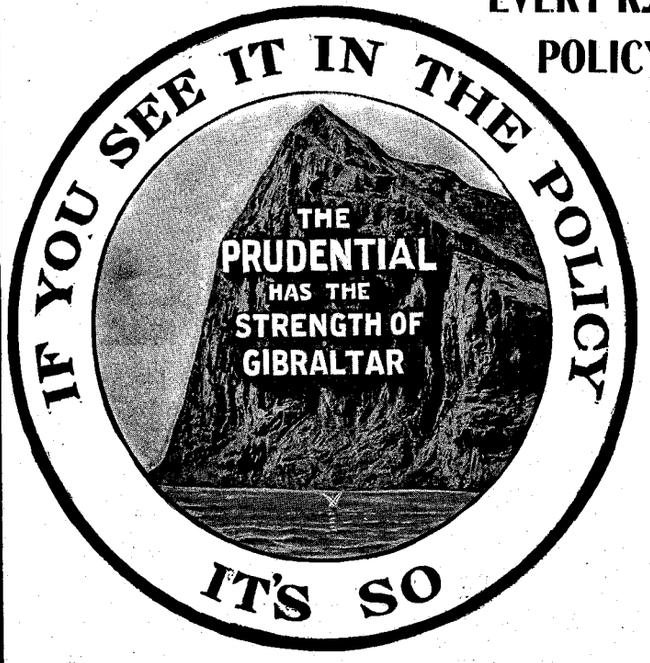

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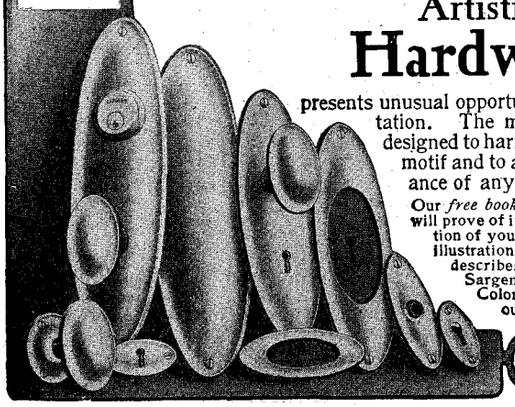

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CURRENT POETRY

Civilization.

BY JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

Northward and Northward, Northward still she flees
With limbs that flash to every king's desire;
And one shall follow her with pipe and lyre,
And one with spoils of hundred-harbored seas.
And each in turn shall overtake, and please,
And cosset her an hour, until she tire,
Break loose and run, by roadways tracked with fire,
Tombs populous and shattered palaces.

Between the suings of the Sun and Wind,
Whose kings in each truced hour of breathing-space
Are fain to woo—brown Khem and jeweled Sindh,
Blithe Graikos and glut Rome, she prays the cold
In easement of her blood; wherefore her face
Is turned forever from those lemans old.

—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (September).

Exultation.

BY MARY EASTWOOD KNEVELS.

The day an invitation is
To bathe myself in blue,
To cleave as with a swimmer's arms
The radiancy through.

What lies beyond, what lies behind,
What stretches every side?
The wind is growing populous,
The air is deified.

Things touch me, now the blue's alive,
I feel the whir of wings,
And little clouds go flying by
On pilgrim wanderings.

I drink the very color where
The West has filled his cup;
The dizzy stars look down at me,
The staring world looks up.

A vagabond in scarlet rags,
A lost leaf in the air,
A reckless, eager, joyous thing
The wind blows everywhere.

—*From Harper's Monthly* (September).

The Vagrant.

BY ANNA MCCLURE SHOLL.

He came unto the door of Heaven,
Free as of old and gay:
"What hast thou done," the porter cried,
"That thou should'st pass this way?

"Hast fed the hungry, clothed the poor?"
The vagrant shook his head.
"I drank my wine and I was glad,
But I did not give them bread."

"Hast prayed upon the altar steps?"
"Nay, but I loved the sun."
"Hast wept?" "The blossoms of the Spring
I gathered every one."

"But what fair deed can'st thou present?
Like light, one radiant beam?"
"I robbed no child of his fairy-tale,
No dreamer of his dream."

—*From Appleton's* (September).

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The Call of the Bells.

BY FRANK L. STANTON.

The city lights—they beckoned from far an' far away;
The city bells seemed callin' o'er meadows sweet with May:
The meadows o' the mockin' birds an' shadowed, singin' streams,—
But the bells thrilled sweeter music through the gates of golden dreams.

Ringin'—singin'—"Come away
From your meadows sweet with May,
From the green fields where the corn waves—
Come away, come away."

The bells—the lights—they lured me from the violet-scented ways,
From the love that lit the lowlands to the glitter of great days;
An sad seemed all the sunlight on peaceful plains and dells,
For the bells were ringin'—singin'—an' my heart beat to the bells!

But it's oh to be away
In the meadows loved of May,
In the green fields where the corn waves
I d go singin' all the day.

O city bells an' city lights—how well ye play your part!
Fame for a name, tears for the year, gold for a breakin' heart!
The gold that is but glitter, an' gives the grief that kills:
The heart that loves the lowlands is lonely on the hills!

An' the reapers sing to-day
Where they're harvestin' the hay,
An' I'm weepin' like a woman
For the home-fields far away!

—*From Uncle Remus's Magazine* (September).

FRESH AT NIGHT

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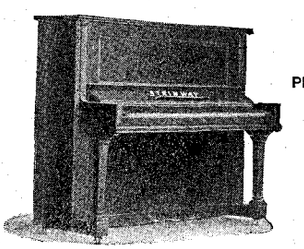

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A Summer Night.

By R. H. Law.

In the dusk garden
Hushed are all voices,
Save for the night-jar's
Querulous moan.

Blindly the ghost-moths
Flutter around us,
Brush by our faces,
Pass in the gloom.

Veiled are the lustrous
Crimsons and purples,
Glory of color,
Wonder of form.

Spires of the larch are
Plumed as with cypress,
Green of the orchard
Darkens to yew.

But through the dimness,
Viewless and fragrant
Souls of the flowers
Wander in air.

Spirits elusive,
Fain would we stay them;
Free of our capture
Come they and go.

Warders of memory
Are they, unsealing
Many a long-shut
Door of the past;

Weirds at whose magic
Dead wood shall blossom,
Wells of old sorrow,
Flow with new tears.

Breath of the jasmine!
How hast thou borne me
Far o'er the Time-stream's
Shadowy flood!

Back to that other
Dream-scented garden,
Where fond pieties
Sheltered my youth!

Ah! The sweet miracle!
Gone were the weary
Burden of knowledge,
Cumber of years.

Yea! for one heart-beat
Mine were the newness,
Mystery, gladness,
Bloom of the world.

Swift, as a rain-washed
Gleam on Helvellyn,
Flashed the clear vision
Faded once more;

Fair as the gleam, as the
Mountain enduring,
Bideth the dear hope
Born of its light:

How 'neath the sterner
Flint of our manhood,
How 'neath the gathering
Dust of our age,

Waiting what richer,
Larger awaking,
Slumbers the deathless
Heart of the child.

—*From The Spectator* (London).

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question involved in making clothes, or anything else, for sale? There is one.

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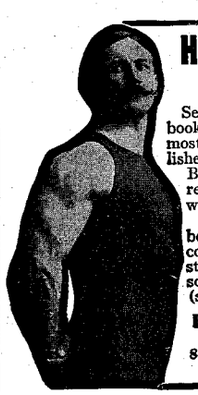

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Guenevere.

By Sara Teasdale.

I was a queen, and I have lost my crown;
A wife, and I have broken all my vows:
A lover, and I ruined him I loved:—
There is no other havoc left to do.
A little month ago I was a queen,
And mothers held their babies up to see
When I came riding out of Camelot.
The women smiled, and all the world smiled too.
And now, what woman's eyes would smile on me?
I still am beautiful, and yet what child
Would think of me as some high, heaven-sent thing,
An angel, clad in gold and miniver?
The world would run from me, and yet am I
No different from the queen they used to love.
If water, flowing silver over stones,
Is forded, and beneath the horses' feet
Grows turbid suddenly, it clears again,
And men will drink it with no thought of harm.
Yet I am branded for a single fault.

I was the flower amid a toiling world,
Where people smiled to see one happy thing,
And they were proud and glad to raise me high;
They only asked that I should be right fair,
A little kind, and gowned wondrously,
And surely it were little praise to me
If I had done it well throughout my life.

I was a queen, the daughter of a king.
The crown was never heavy on my head,
It was my right, and was a part of me.
The women thought me proud, the men were kind,
And bowed right gallantly to kiss my hand,
And watched me as I passed them calmly by,
Along the halls I shall not tread again.
What if, to-night, I should revisit them?
The warders at the gates, the kitchen-maids,
The very beggars would stand off from me,
And I, their queen, would climb the stairs alone,
Pass through the banquet-hall, a loathed thing,
And seek my chambers for a hiding-place,
And I should find them but a sepulcher,
The very rushes rotted on the floors,
The fire in ashes on the freezing hearth.

FEET OUT
She Had Curious Habits.

When a person has to keep the feet out from under cover during the coldest nights in winter because of the heat and prickly sensation, it is time that coffee, which causes the trouble be left off.

There is no end to the nervous conditions that coffee will produce. It shows in one way in one person and in another way in another. In this case the lady lived in S. Dak. She says:

"I have had to lie awake half the night with my feet and limbs out of the bed on the coldest nights, and felt afraid to sleep for fear of catching cold. I had been troubled for years with twitching and jerking of the lower limbs, and for most of the time I have been unable to go to church or to lectures because of that awful feeling that I must keep on the move.

"When it was brought to my attention that coffee caused so many nervous diseases, I concluded to drop coffee and take Postum Food Coffee to see if my trouble was caused by coffee drinking.

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shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house cleaning.

I was a queen, and he who loved me best
Made me a woman for a night and day,
And now I go unqueened forevermore.
A queen should never dream on summer eves,
When hovering spells are heavy in the dusk:—
I think no night was ever quite so still,
So smoothly lit with red along the west,
So deeply hushed with quiet through and through,
And strangely clear, and deeply dyed with light.
The trees stood straight against a paling sky,
With Venus burning lamp-like in the west.

I walked alone amid a thousand flowers,
That drooped their heads and drowzed beneath the dew,
And all my thoughts were quieted to sleep.
Behind me, on the walk, I heard a step—
I did not know my heart could tell his tread,
I did not know I loved him till that hour.
Within my heart I felt a wild, sick pain,
The garden reeled a little, I was weak,
And quick he came behind me, caught my arms,
That ached beneath his touch; and then I swayed,
My head fell backward and I saw his face.
All this grows bitter that was once so sweet,
And many mouths must drain the dregs of it,
And none will pity me, nor pity him
Whom Love so lashed, and with such cruel thongs.

—*From The Mirror* (St. Louis).

PERSONAL

A Premonition that Went Wrong.—In the memoirs of Carl Schurz, now running in *McClure's*, is a description of a psychological experience that will interest every one who has ever had a "premonition." It occurred at Chattanooga, just before the battle of Missionary Ridge. We read:

When, after a quiet sleep, I woke up about daybreak on November 23, my first thought was that on that day I should be killed. It was as if a voice within me told me so with solemn distinctness. I tried to shake off the impression and to laugh at my weakness in listening to that voice a single moment. But, while I met my companions and went about the performance of my duties in the accustomed way, the voice would always come back: "This day I shall be killed." Once I actually came very near sitting down to write a "last letter" to my wife and children; but a feeling of shame at my superstitious emotion came over me, and I desisted. Still the voice would not be silent. I busied myself with walking about among my troops to see that they were in proper fighting trim for the battle, which we expected to open at any moment, but the voice followed me without cessation. I made a strong effort to appear as cheerful as usual, so that my officers might not notice the state of my mind, and I think I succeeded. But what I could not conceal was a restless impatience that the impending action should begin. Still, the whole forenoon passed without any serious engagement—only a cannon-shot now and then, and here and there a little crackle of picket-firing. The breastworks and batteries of the enemy on the steep crest of Missionary Ridge on our left and opposite our center, and on Lookout Mountain on our right, frowned down upon us, apparently impregnable.

At last, about noon, two divisions of the Army of the Cumberland in our left center were ordered to advance, and in a short space of time they took the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits at the foot of the mountain. Altho the voice within me still spoke, I felt a little relief when I heard the real thunder of battle immediately in front. But my command stood there two hours more with grounded arms, waiting for orders. At last, at two o'clock, a staff-officer galloped up with the instruction that I should take position in the woods on the left of those divisions, between Orchard Knob and the Tennessee River, connecting on my right with General Wood, and on my left with the Second Division of our corps. "Now is the time," said the voice within.

In deploying my command and making the pre-

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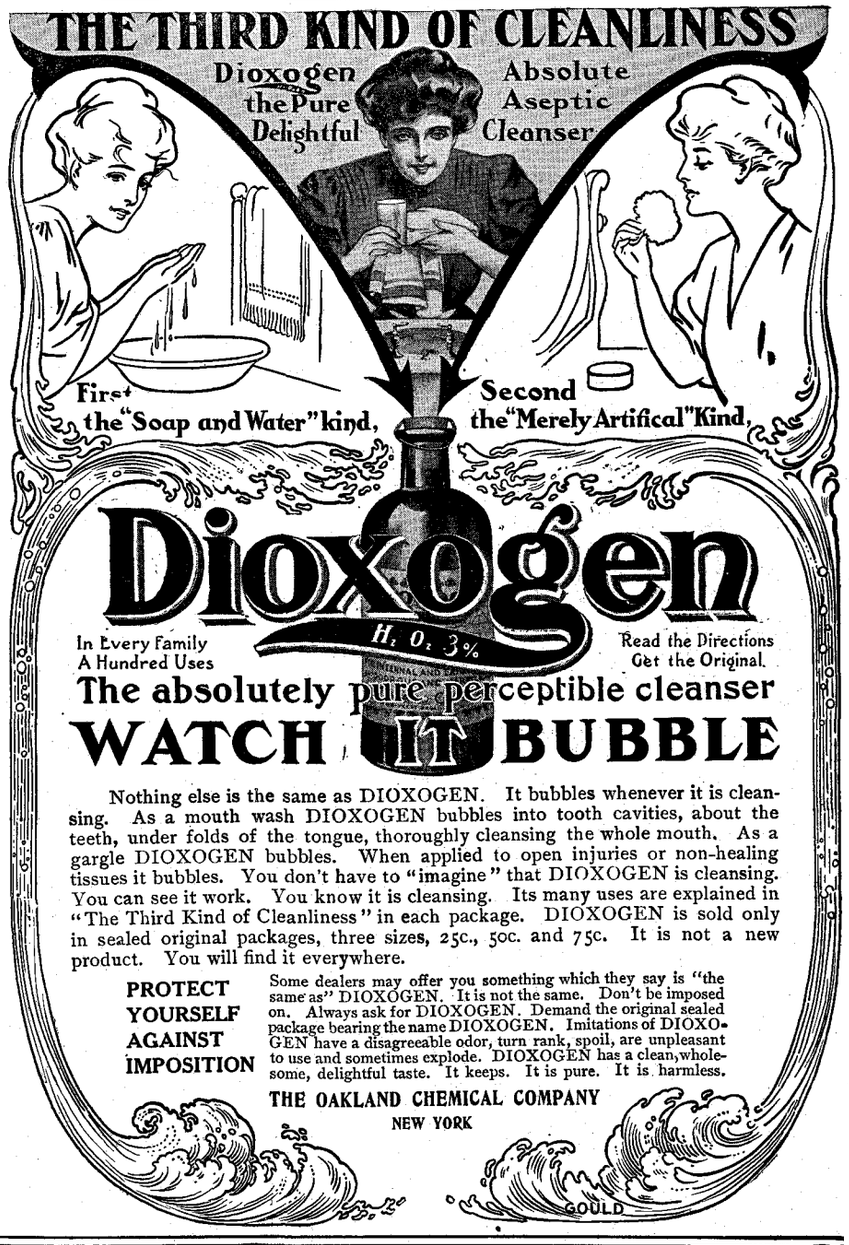
scribed connection I had no difficulty only a slight skirmish-fire, the enemy readily yielding when I pushed my skirmishers as far ahead as Citico Creek. But there was a rebel battery of artillery placed on the slope of Missionary Ridge opposite Orchard Knob, invisible to us on account of the woods, which threw shells at us and apparently had a correct range. Shells would come over to us from it in slow order, probably about two a minute A practised ear could gage their course in coming rather accurately by their whirling noise. Having made my alinement with the neighboring divisions on the right and left, I was halting on horseback with my staff, between my skirmishers and my line of battle, in momentary expectation of further orders, when I heard a shell coming, as I judged, straight toward me. "This is the one," I said to myself. The few moments I heard it coming seemed very long. It struck the ground under my horse, causing the animal to give a jump, broke the forelegs of the horse of one of my orderlies immediately behind me, struck an embankment about twenty yards in the rear of me, and then exploded, without hurting any one. The effect was electric. The voice within me said, "This was the one, but it did not kill me after all." Instantly the premonition of death vanished and my usual spirits returned. I never had such an experience again.

Later General Schurz witnessed a scene which he describes as characteristic of the badinage which the higher officers occasionally indulged in:

One frosty morning I noticed a rather decent-looking house by the roadside, from the chimney of which a blue cloud of smoke curled up. In the front yard two orderlies were holding saddled horses. I concluded that there must be general officers inside and, possibly, something to eat. Seduced by this thought, I dismounted, and found within, toasting their feet by a crackling wood fire, General Sherman and General Jefferson C. Davis, who commanded a division in the Fourteenth Corps attached to Sherman's command—the same General Jefferson C. Davis who at the beginning of the war had attracted much attention by the killing of General Nelson in the Galt House, at Louisville.

General Sherman kindly invited me to sit with them, and I did so. A few minutes later General Howard entered. I have already mentioned that General Howard enjoyed the reputation of great piety and went by the name of "the Christian soldier." General Sherman greeted him in his brusk way, exclaiming: "Glad to see you, Howard! Sit down by the fire! Damned cold this morning!" Howard, who especially abhorred the use of "swear-words," answered demurely, "Yes, General, it is *quite* cold this morning." Sherman may have noticed a slight touch of reproof in this answer. At any rate, I observed a wink he gave General Davis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THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK
GOULD

A LITERARY DIGEST subscriber, living in an upper New York State town, read in our columns the advertisement of a prominent shoe manufacturer. The reader decided to purchase a pair of shoes of this make. Instead of mailing an order directly to the Manufacturers, he believed it would be easier to purchase through his local dealer. "*Can you supply me with a pair of Blank and Blank shoes?*" he inquired, naming the well-known brand. The dealer instantly replied in the affirmative. He did not happen to have in his stock just the style and size wanted, but he ordered and delivered the shoes a few days later. A mistake in the size had been made, however, and our subscriber, disgusted with the blunder, mailed the shoes directly to Messrs. Blank and Blank. Shortly afterward he received a letter from this firm: "*You have evidently made a mistake*," it said. "*The shoes you sent us are not our make. In material and workmanship they do not resemble our shoes. Every Blank and Blank shoe is plainly stamped with the maker's name. No maker's name appears on the pair you have sent us, because no manufacturer with a reputation would care to place his name on such goods. Please advise us what you wish done with these shoes.*"

SUBSTITUTION in this case meant that our subscriber paid the price of a standard trade-marked article and secured an inferior product. The advertising expenditure of the manufacturer with a reputation increased the sale of a cheap imitation. ¶ The unscrupulous dealer who practised the deception and the manufacturer of the shoddy "make-believe" directly benefited by the dealer's cunning and the subscriber's carelessness. Could an illustration of the Evil of Substitution be clearer? Hundreds upon hundreds of cases like the above are occurring in various trades every day.

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with his left eye, while a sarcastic smile flitted across his features. It became at once clear what it meant, for Davis instantly, while taking about some indifferent subject, began to intersperse his speech with such a profusion of "damns" and the like, when there was not the slightest occasion for it, that one might have supposed him to be laboring under the intensest excitement, while really he was in perfectly cold blood. In fact, as I afterward learned, General Davis was noted for having mastered the vocabulary of the "Army in Flanders" more completely than any man of his rank.

Howard made several vain attempts to give a turn to the conversation. Encouraged by repeated winks and a few sympathetic remarks from Sherman, Davis continued the lurid flow of his infernalisms, until finally Howard, with distress painted all all over his face, got up and left; whereupon Sherman and Davis broke out in a peal of laughter. And when I ventured upon a remark about Howard's sufferings, Sherman said: "Well, that Christian-soldier business is all right in its place; but he needn't put on airs when we are among ourselves."

A few weeks later, when the Knoxville campaign was over, Sherman addrest a letter to Howard, thanking him, most deservedly, for the excellent services rendered by him on that expedition, and praising him as "one who mingled so gracefully and perfectly the polished Christian gentleman and the prompt, zealous, and gallant soldier." When I read this, I remembered the scene I have just described, and imagined I saw a little twinkle in Sherman's eye.

Howard Pyle's Beginning.—Whoever knows the best magazine illustrations knows the work of Howard Pyle. In his native town of Wilmington, Delaware, this artist has been studying, working, and teaching for more than twenty-five years. Julian Hawthorne, in the September *Pearson's*, writes the following description of Mr. Pyle:

He is himself a type of the unfettered; a stalwart, tall, simple American, unself-conscious as a boy; big-boned, big-skulled, up-standing, wholesome; devoid of velvet coats and poses. I felt his powerful individuality, but there was no taint of "Myself" about him; a spiritual fire forever aflame within him has burnt all that out of him. He thinks not of himself but of his work, whereby the work gains and others think much of him.

When he was a boy his parents made futile attempts to incite in him a pursuit of what was called a higher education. Nothing would do, however, but that he must draw things, even tho his sketches failed to show any cleverness or talent; so finally he was allowed to go to an art school in Philadelphia.

A few years later we find him doing hack work in New York. His recognition that he must "abandon the little things and set sail for the big ones" ultimately led up to the following episode described by Mr. Hawthorne, an episode which was really the turning-point of his career:

He had been making little "ideas" for compositions and selling them to *Harper's Weekly* as suggestions to be worked up by other artists. One of these ideas was called "A Wreck in the Offing," a quaint old life-saving station, a man opening the door and shouting out, amid a gust of wind and snow, news of disaster to a group of men playing cards within. This idea so caught the editor's fancy that Pyle was emboldened to ask leave to work it up himself. Leave was graciously given!

"For weeks and weeks," said Pyle, "I labored on that picture—I gave up for it all my remunerative little jobs, and, as my expenses still went on just the same, I finally recognized the presence of financial stringency. The question was whether I could starve slowly enough to finish my picture first, or whether poverty would win the race against art. It turned out to be a pretty close contest."

As a matter of fact, on the day when the picture was in condition to be submitted to the art editor

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Holland Shade
taken from window of well-known club; shows how Holland WRINKLES—DOESN'T SHADE.
Opaque Shade
in use only a few months already "CRACKED." Most shades seen are spoiled by these "cracks."
BRENLIN

Brenlin
the new
window shade material

Won't Wrinkle!
Won't "Crack!"
Does Shade!

Compare these three window shades and you will understand why Brenlin is the *greatest advance in house-furnishings to-day.*

Holland shades wrinkle, let in a glare, *don't* really shade because they haven't "body" enough.

Opaque shades "crack" because they are filled with chalk which breaks as the shades are handled.

Brenlin is made *without filling* of any kind and has a *natural body* that makes it hang straight and smooth. It *won't wrinkle; won't crack; won't fade.*

And Brenlin gives *just the light you want.* It is made in all colors; in cream, ecru, ivory-white, etc., it softens the light to a delightful, mellow glow. With the dark colors, green, etc., you can shut it out entirely.

Leading dealers have Brenlin in *all colors.* Any dealer can easily get it for you. But

Don't Be Deceived

Look for BRENLIN in the margin *when your shades are delivered.* Every yard has the name "Brenlin" perforated in the edge of the material in small letters like this: BRENLIN You can only see it by taking the shade in your hands and examining it closely—but be *sure* it is *there.* It is your protection against shades that *look* like Brenlin but "crack."

If your dealer hasn't Brenlin write us and we will refer you to one who has, or supply you direct.

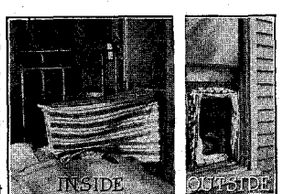
Write today for samples and "The Treatment of Windows," showing how to get best lighting effects.

Chas. W. Breneman & Co.
2062-2072 Reading Road Cincinnati

FRESH AIR
WHILE YOU SLEEP

The most delicate person can sleep in bed in a warm room and be protected from chills and colds, wind and rain, and yet get fresh air with every breath, with the

Walsh Window Tent



It comes in over the pillow and fits loosely around the neck. Can be put into or taken out from **any** window **easily** and **quickly** by a turn of a thumb screw. **No nails or screws.** Pays for itself the first year in **fuel** and **doctor's** bills. Write **today** for literature. Satisfaction guaranteed. Regular Tents, **$10.**

WALSH WINDOW TENT CO. Dept., "A," MORRIS, ILL.

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INVENTORY FLYER No. 17
(Just Issued. Write for it)
$25,000.00 OVER STOCK
Automobile Parts and Supplies Knifed
NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO.
3233 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MORE MONEY for YOU

at *Harper's.* Pyle had got down to his actual last nickel, and debate arose in his mind whether it should be used for car-fare, or saved for some more vital need. His studio was on Broadway near Thirty-second Street, and the Harpers were downtown opposite Brooklyn Bridge—or as much of it as was in existence at that epoch. There was no rapid transit in those days, one took a horse-car and made the best of it. Pyle finally decided in favor of the car—for, even should his picture be declined, he could at least get a few dollars for the "idea." Arriving at the publishing office, he inquired for the art editor and was told that he was not there; he had gone home for the day!

There was nothing for it but to leave his picture and walk back to the studio. But what was he to do when he got there, with the appetite he would have by that time and nothing in his pockets? An artist friend of his lived on Fourteenth Street near Broadway, and the needy youth stopt there with the intention of borrowing a small sum of money to go on with—he knew it would be readily given. But he could not bring himself to beg for help. He hung about the studio for a while, but could not screw up his courage to ask for a loan and so went away as empty as he came. Two roommates shared his own studio with him; but neither could he bring himself to borrow of them. They were going out to the restaurant for their dinner and expected him to go with them as usual; to avoid explanations, Pyle pretended that he was ill and had no stomach for food. After they were gone, he ransacked the pockets of his old clothes, and felt rich when he turned out a stray fifty-cent piece, which tided him over till the next day—day big with fate!

Betimes in the morning he was at the door of the art department, pale with trepidation. "For," said he, "I felt that my fate was in the balance. Cold shudders ran up and down my spine. And when, entering the art room, I saw my picture leaning conspicuous against the wall, apparently ready for me to carry it away with me, I was sure that I had failed."

The art editor regarded the youth for a few moments in silence. Then he said, "Well, Mr. Pyle, Mr. Harper has seen your picture and likes it."

Oh, what a rebound of joy and thankfulness in that dejected soul! But there was more good news coming.

"In fact," the editor continued, "he likes it so much that he thinks of using it for a double page."

Now, a double page in *Harper's Weekly* was at that time considered about as high an honor as an artist could aspire to in the way of illustration, and we may imagine, if we can, the delight and glory of a young cub-artist who has attained such a goal after such a night of need and bitter anxiety.

"I was liberally paid for that picture," Pyle remarked, "and the first thing I did was to take a friend to Delmonico's and order the best lunch that money could buy." . . . . . .

The Delmonico lunch marked the end of the poverty period. With that single picture Pyle entered art society in New York, becoming the companion of such men as Abbey, Reinhart, and Frost, who were then the demigods of illustration; Chase, Dielman, Duveneck, and others who were just returned from studying abroad. Pyle found himself on the same plane with these men; but "fortunately"—to use his own words—the drawing which had lifted him to this elevation was, to him, so unsatisfactory that it stirred him up to do something better.

Davis's Regret at Lincoln's Death.—At a recent reunion in Colorado Springs, a copy of the old proclamation offering a reward of $360,000 for the arrest of the President of the Confederacy for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln was hung upon the walls of the Antlers Hotel. Mrs. Margaret Hayes, who is a daughter of Jefferson Davis, immediately raised a protest to the host of the reunion. Out of deference to her the proclamation was taken down before her protest had been received. The New York *Tribune* prints the protest in part:

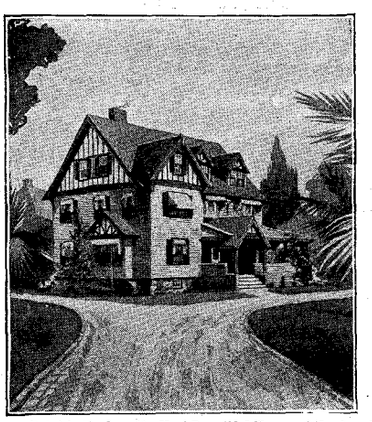
"I was a small child at that time," Mrs. Hayes

How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have It Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer, and Cost Less Than Any Other Paint

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and Is Not Affected by Gases or Salt Air. Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free

The cost of painting is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or the elegant mansion.



Carrara Paint is Used on the Most Beautiful Homes of the Country

The Waldorf-Astoria and many of the magnificent hotels in New York City are painted with the world-famous Carrara Paint, and this is also true of many of the famous clubs and public buildings of the great metropolis. Most all of the great railroad, palace car, telephone and electric companies use Carrara Paint in preference to any other, because they proved it best by trial. Field Museum, Chicago, covering over seven acres of ground, is painted with Carrara Paint.

From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, surburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, does not fade, doesn't crack, blister or peel, and covers more surface than the highest priced paints. It costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write today and save half your paint bills in the future, by filling in this coupon in your name and address on dotted lines below.

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Cut out this coupon now and mail it to the Carrara Paint Co., 175 Fourth National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please send me FREE by return mail, prepaid, 50 Sample Colors and handsome booklet showing many buildings in colors, just as they are painted with this great paint.

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Give full address—write plainly.

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A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE
The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

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It is an interesting fact that people who are compelled to give up the use of ordinary coffee can drink Barrington Hall without ill effects.

East Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:-I am very fond of coffee but never have been able to drink it for any length of time, as it distressed me. Since I began using your Barrington Hall Coffee I have been drinking it every morning without any ill effects. I noticed the absence of whatever caused the ill feeling in the first cup I drank. I find the flavor far superior to any that I ever used. MRS. M. A. F.

Barrington Hall

The Steel-Cut Coffee

is pure, high grade coffee prepared by our patented process—*a common-sense method* of treating the berry whereby the substances which contribute nothing to its flavor or healthfulness are removed, and the coffee flavor preserved to a remarkable degree.

CHAFF AND DUST REMOVED

Our process removes all dust and the bitter cellulose skin (placed by nature around the heart of the berry to protect it). When steeped alone this foreign matter is undrinkable, and its removal must necessarily make a corresponding improvement in the flavor and healthfulness of Barrington Hall, the steel-cut coffee.

UNIFORM PARTICLES

We cut the berry into small uniform particles. This does not crush the little oil cells as does grinding, and the rich, aromatic oil, (food product) is preserved to an extent impossible with any mill-ground coffee.

SANITARY METHODS

never before thought of are used in every department of our business, and when you buy a pound of Barrington Hall you get a pound of the best part of the coffee berry only, pure, wholesome and delicious, and you will agree with Mrs. F. in what she says above.

CAUTION—Barrington Hall has its imitations. Accept only the genuine, always packed in sealed tins as shown here. At least do not judge our coffee by its imitations.

PRICE—35c to 40c per pound according to locality. If your grocer will not supply you, let us tell you of one nearby who will gladly do so.

CUT OUT OR COPY THIS COUPON

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Address nearest point
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Coffee Importers
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124 Hudson Street
New York, N. Y.

Please send me free sample can of Barrington Hall Coffee and Booklet "The Secret of Good Coffee," in consideration I give my grocer's name (on the margin) and name of magazine.

My own address is.....

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Chocolates and Confections

Rule in their own sweet way over the heart of every lover of fine candy.

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wrote, "and, like most Southern children, I looked upon Lincoln as the archenemy of my country. As the servants and guards around us were thoughtlessly rejoicing at his assassination, I ran to my father with what I supposed would be good news to him. He gravely and gently took me in his arms and explained to me that this terrible deed was done by a crazy man, who no doubt thought he was the savior of the South, but was really her worst enemy.

"'Always remember, my little daughter, no wrong can ever make a right,' he said. 'The South does not wish her rights to come through dastardly murders, but through fair fights.' Then he sighed heavily, and said:

"'This is the heaviest blow that could have been dealt to the Southern cause. Lincoln was a just man, and would have been fair and generous in his treatment of the Southern people. His successor is a man we can expect nothing from.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Bound to Stop Then.—In a suit lately tried in a Maryland court, the plaintiff had testified that his financial position had always been a good one. The opposing counsel took him in hand for cross-examination and undertook to break down his testimony upon this point.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the counsel.

"I have not."

"Now, be careful," admonished the lawyer, with raised finger. "Did you ever stop payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought we should get at the truth," observed counsel, with an unpleasant smile. "When did this suspension of payment occur?"

"When I had paid all I owed," was the naive reply of the plaintiff.—*Success Magazine.*

One too Many.—A lawyer died in a provincial town, and his fellow lawyers wrote over his grave, "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man." Not long afterward the governor of the province visited the town, and among other places inspected the cemetery. When he came to the lawyer's grave he stopt, read the inscription once or twice, and, turning to the head inspector, said: "Look here, my friend. We wink at a good many things in this province, but I do object to your burying two men in one grave."—*Argonaut.*

Taft.—"When I was in Washington recently," said a well-known Portland man, "I was honored with an invitation to a dinner at which a number of Senators, members of the Cabinet, and other prominent public men were present. Among them was Secretary of War Taft, who naturally came in for a great deal of attention. As is generally known, Taft is a good joker, that is, he can give and take; and during the course of the evening he came in for a great deal of good-natured 'joshing.'

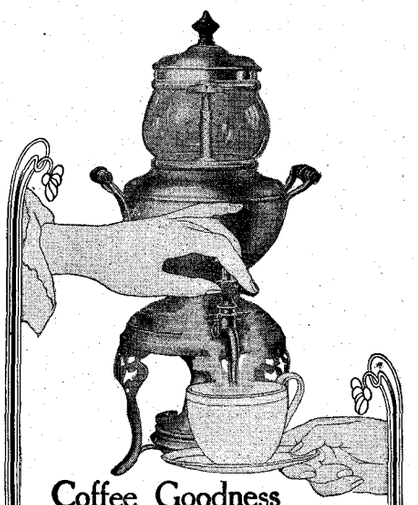
"In the crowd was one person who is on very good terms with him, both personally and politically, and who is also an irrepressible joker. Just as the party was sitting down at the table, this man, who was alongside Taft, slipt an opera hat on the chair so that the corpulent Secretary would sit on it. The signal was given, and they all sat down. With surprising celerity, however, Taft sprang up and held up to view the flattened hat.

"'Gentlemen,' shouted the perpetrator of the joke, 'I call your attention to this incident. Taft has been sitting on another lid. He has the habit.'

"'Gentlemen,' replied the Secretary, when the roar of laughter subsided, 'I call your attention to a still more important part of this incident. See,' he said, snapping the flattened hat up to its height, 'the lid is not broken; I'm losing weight.'"—*Pacific Monthly.*

Disarmament.—"John, what is this disarmament talk about?"

"It is a movement to prevent pretty girls wearing pins in their belts."—*Houston Post.*



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The choicest blends of Coffee can be spoiled in the making and any Coffee can be made a clear, delicious, healthful beverage if prepared in the

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It's boiling the grounds that spoils Coffee. The Manning-Bowman method filters the water through the Coffee, extracting the flavor and leaving the tannic acid and bitter grounds behind. **Saves One Third** because *all* the good of the Coffee is taken out.

At leading dealers in the urn style with alcohol burner or **Coffee Pot Style** for use on gas stove or range. Over 100 styles and sizes. Write for descriptive booklet. "A-8"

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JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY

A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

A Dainty Feast

For luncheon or supper at evening's end, what is more tempting than a deviled crab, piping hot in his glistening shell.

McMENAMIN'S Deviled Crabs

are ready for your table, fresh and good as you could get them at the shore.

Tender and sweet—hermetically sealed an hour after they are caught. Deliciously flavored and spiced ready to heat and put into the shells. Good for all time—any time—anywhere.

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Write for free Crab Book which gives recipes for many appetizing crab dishes.

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Another Eastern Peril.—MRS. DASHAWAY—"Yes, while we were in Egypt we visited the pyramids. They were literally covered with hieroglyphics." MRS. NEWRICH—"Ugh! Wasn't you afraid some of 'em would git on you?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Difference.—"What," queried the young man, "is the difference between white lies and black lies?"

"White lies," answered the home-grown philosopher, "are the kind we tell; black lies are the kind we hear."—*Chicago News.*

A Helpless Diner.—A Denver man had a friend from a Kansas ranch in the city on a business deal, and at noon they went to a downtown restaurant and had luncheon together. The Kansas ranchman ate his entire meal with his knife. When he was near the end he discovered he had no fork. "Say," he said to the Denver man, "that waiter didn't give me a fork." "Well, you don't need one," replied the Denver man, seriously. "The deuce I don't," came from the Kansan. "What am I going to stir my coffee with?"—*Argonaut.*

The Living Mother Used to Make.—MRS. JOHNSTON (over the tub)—"Doan Ah mek yo' a good livin', Henry Clay Johnston?"

MR. JOHNSTON—"Tol'ble, chile—tol'ble. But yo' sh'd have seen de way mah mothah suppohted mah fathah!"—*Puck.*

Definition of a Lie.—The vicar was addressing the school on the subject of truth. He expounded at some length on the wickedness of lying, and before going on to the merits of speaking the truth he thought he would see if the children really understood him.

"Now," said he, "can any one tell me what a lie is?"

Immediately a number of small hands shot up. The vicar selected a bright-looking youngster.

"Well, my little man?"

"Please, sir, a lie is an abomination unto every one, but a very pleasant help in time of trouble."—*Lutheran Observer.*

The Trapper's Deduction.—The professor had complained that the world in general still looks on science in a slighting way, and that reminded one of his companions of a story of a Western trapper.

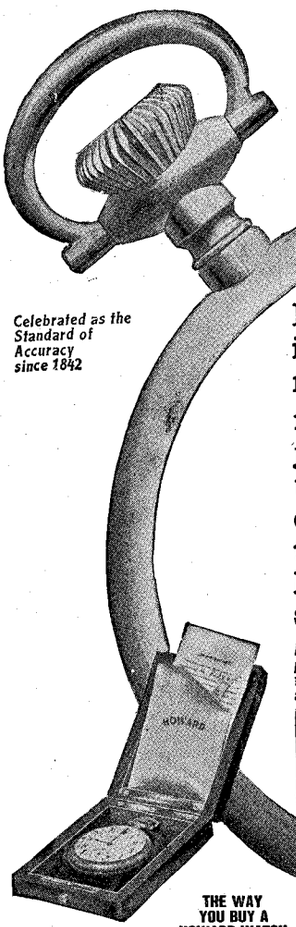
The trapper, noticing a place where roots had been dug up, examined the spot carefully. Then, as he rose and brushed the earth from his knees, he said, with calm conviction:

"This was done either by a wild hog or by a botanist."—*The Washington Star.*

The Portrait of My Mother.—In analyzing the secret of King Edward's popularity among his subjects, a French writer recalls a story which is worth retelling. He relates how, when his Majesty was driving along a country road in Scotland one day, he came upon an old market-woman struggling under a load which was more than she could manage. "You might take part of this in your carriage," cried the old woman to the King, whom she did not recognize. "Alas, my good woman," replied his Majesty, "I'm very sorry, but I'm not going the same way. However, let me give you the portrait of my mother." "A lot of good that'll do me," was the reply. "Take it all the same," said the King, smiling, and he put a sovereign, bearing Queen Victoria's effigy, in the palm of the astonished old peasant.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

An Old Acquaintance.—"Hello, Rummel, I hear your watch has been stolen?"

"Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took it to the pawnshop! There it was at once recognized as mine, and the thief was locked up."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*



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An important treatise, by Dr. Paul Du Bois of the University of Berne, of great value to the physician in his daily work, and of immense help and suggestiveness to the layman and general reader. 8vo, cloth, 466 pages, $3.00 net, by mail $3.25.
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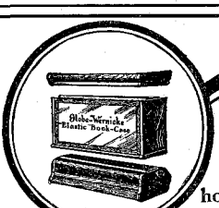

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It is the only sectional book-case made in eight different heights—to accomodate the books of any library, and two lengths—34 and 25½ inches, to fit most any space. Our catalogue illustrates, in colors, eight different finishes of quartered oak and mahogany.

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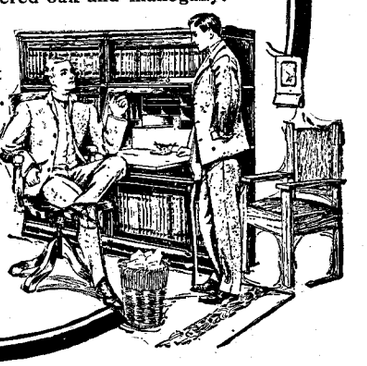

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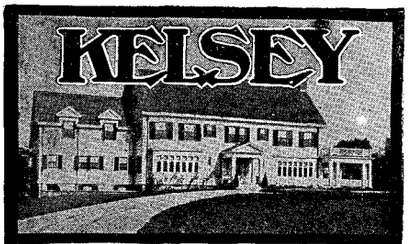

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Chickens of Leisure.—Mrs. Goldvein, of Cripple Creek, having unexpectedly come into a fortune through a lucky strike, set up a country home near Denver, where she lived in style. One day while she was showing some of her old-time friends about the place they came to the poultry yard.

"What beautiful chickens!" the visitors exclaimed.

"All prize fowl," haughtily explained the hostess.

"Do they lay every day?" was the next question.

"Oh, they could, of course," was the reply, "but in our position it is not necessary for them to do so."—*Lippincott's.*

Bang!—"My rubber," said Nat Goodwin, describing a Turkish bath that he once had in Mexico, "was a very strong man. He laid me on a slab and kneaded me and punched me and banged me in a most emphatic way. When it was over and I had gotten up, he came up behind me, before my sheet was adjusted, and gave me three resounding slaps on the back with the palm of his enormous hand.

"'What the blazes are you doing?' I gasped, staggering.

"'No offense, sir,' said the man, 'it was only to let the office know that I was ready for the next bather. You see, sir, the bell's out of order in this room.'"—*Harper's Weekly.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 23.—General Drude defeats another Arab attack and decides to extend his field of operations to six miles from Casablanca.

August 24.—A German vessel loaded with rifles and flying the Spanish flag is captured by a French cruiser off the coast of Morocco.

August 25.—The anarchist Congress opens at Amsterdam.

August 26.—The Irish Nationalists leave the House of Commons in a body after a speech by John Redmond, denouncing the amended evicted tenant bill; another committee is appointed to confer with the House of Lords.

The House of Lords passes the deceased wife's sister marriage bill.

August 27.—The Peers force the Commons to accept the amendments to the Irish evicted tenants' bill.

August 29.—The damage from the recent fire in Hakodate, Japan, is estimated at $15,000,000. Sixty thousand persons are homeless.

Three Russians are found guilty of plotting against the life of the Czar and sentenced to death.

Domestic.

August 23.—Announcement is made at Oyster Bay that sixteen battle-ships of the Atlantic fleet will sail to the Pacific, via the Strait of Magellan, some time in December.

August 24.—Secretary Taft, speaking in Oklahoma City, attacks the proposed State constitution, advising Republicans to vote for its rejection.

August 28.—President Roosevelt sends an identical telegram to the rulers of the five Central American republics urging them to submit all future differences to arbitration; the same action is taken by President Diaz of Mexico.

August 29.—Announcement is made at Washington that the St. Gaudens designs for the new $10 and $20-gold pieces are accepted.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the International Law Association opens at Portland, Ore.

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Stews and Hashes
are rendered much more tasty and appetizing by the use of

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a rare relish for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads, Cheese, etc.

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It is a real, 2-hand, all-steel typewriter, built for hard usage, easily portable in pocket or grip (weight only 3½ lbs.)

IS FOR EVERY HOME

Has standard, universal keyboard; writes in sight, speed 80 words per minute. Built of hardened steel, to last a lifetime.

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THE "BEST" LIGHT

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On this point Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 624) says: "The verb *to be*, with the perfect participle, forms the passive infinitive, and the supposition of an ellipsis extensively affects one's mode of parsing. Thus, 'He considered himself *insulted*,' 'I will suppose the work *accomplished*,' and many similar sentences might be supposed to contain passive infinitives." W. Allen's Grammar (p. 628) says: "In the following construction the words in italics are (elliptically) passive infinitives: 'I saw the bird [which was] *caught* and the hare [which was] *killed*,' 'We heard the letters [which were] *read*.'" Priestley's Grammar (p. 125) says: "There is a remarkable ambiguity in the use of the participle preterite, as the same word may express a thing either doing or done; as, 'I went to see the child [which was *or* to be] *drest*.'" Goold Brown further says (relative to these extracts from Allen and Priestley): "If Priestley's participle is ambiguous, I imagine that Allen's infinitives are just as much so." The ambiguous character of Priestley's participle is shown clearly by the words printed within brackets.

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"*Infection* is frequently confused with *contagion*, even by medical men. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch, or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic, malarious, or other wide-spread conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental." As Crabb says: "Whatever acts by *contagion* acts immediately by direct personal contact; whatever acts by *infection* acts gradually and indirectly or through the medium of a third body, as clothes, or the air, when infected." Therefore, the word *contagion* is correctly applied only to particular diseases, while the word *infection* is all-embracing and thus may be applied to every disease that is transmittable from one person to another. A term now gaining ground in medical practise is *transmissible*, which is used to embrace diseases that are contagious and infectious.

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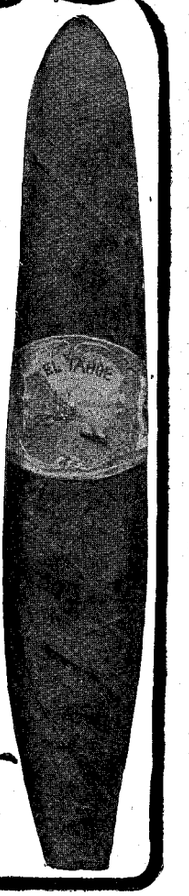

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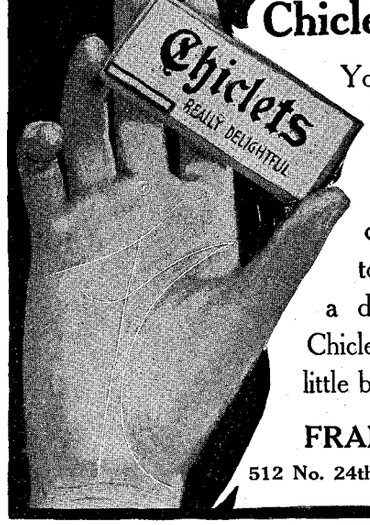

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